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SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

Estate.—On Thursday, (May 23), at Garraway's, London, a great many estates were sold, amongst which were the residence of Lord Townshend on Richmond-hill, upon which upwards of 30,000*l.* have been laid out at different periods by that Nobleman and the former proprietors, the Marquis of Stafford and the Marquis of Wellesley. This property was sold on Thursday for only 11,820*l.* An estate at Chorley-wood, near Rickmansworth, late the property of a Mr. Dawes and sold by order of his executors, fetched only 10,040*l.* although upwards of 15,000*l.* were paid for it, by auction, only two years ago, and nearly 5,000*l.* are said to have been laid out upon it since that period. The other property went at an equally low rate.

Algiers.—It is stated in a letter from Gibraltar of the 2d of May on the credit of recent accounts from Algiers, that in the latter city it was generally believed that war was about to be declared by the Dey against Spain. The pretence for renewed hostilities is said to be the smallness or insufficiency of the present or tribute lately sent by the Spanish Government to his Algerine Highness. The constitutional King has, it would appear, become economical in gift as well as in diplomatic expenses, and the Dey is determined to make Spanish commerce pay for the parsimony of the Spanish Government. It is surprising that the Christian Powers bordering on the Mediterranean have not yet learnt that the cheapest way of discharging such demands is not by gold, but by steel; and do not, like the ancient Romans, throw their swords into the scale when the insolent barbarian, as of old, is expressing dissatisfaction at the weight of their presents.—*Times.*

Suits at Law.—The following advertisement is literally copied from a New Jersey paper:—"To be sold, on the 8th of July, 131 suits at law, the property of an eminent attorney, about to retire from business. Note—the clients are rich and obstinate."

American Stage Coach Dialogue.—In the middle of the day, as we were driving past a house on the road-side (United States) a female suddenly threw up one of the windows and hawled out, "You can't give me a seat in the stage!"—"Yes, mistress, I guess I can," cried the Driver, pulling up his horses. "Well, then, let us abroad," said she, hurrying towards us with a trunk in her hand; "its most almighty hot."—"I think as how you'll feel it hotter when we get a-going," replied the Driver; "there's a craft of folks inside to-day."—"Oh!" returned she, "I guess once we're started we'll go as regular as a teaparty."—Having seated herself, she proceeded to arrange her luggage, and seemed particularly anxious to preserve from accident a large bottle, which was fastened on the top of her trunk. "Well, now, *Mister*," said she to me, "don't put your feet *agen* my trunk; for if you don't take care on my bottle, you'll be breaking on't. I've been sick on this road this fortnight. Dr. S — raised me last week: he's a dreadful clever man; and said, if I didn't begin taking on wine, I should never got smart; and this is my bottle of wine. Now you, *Mister*, keep back your feet, or you'll be breaking on't."—*Howison Sketches.*

Phenomenon.—A curious phenomenon now stands on the road-side to Brighton, on the estate of Mr. Seywell; it is a very large tree, half of which is oak, the other half beech.

St. Vincent.—When the troops were sent to St. Vincent and had landed the enemy were posted upon a high ridge or mountain, called the Virie, upon which they had erected four redoubts, stronger by the natural difficulties of the approach, than by the art displayed in their construction. The British took three of the redoubts, and, when about to storm the fourth, offered terms of capitulation to the enemy, which were accepted. Upon that day occurred an instance of the power of example and habit of exciting ferocity. A lad about seventeen was enlisted in the 42d; a few days after one of the soldiers was cut in the head and face in some horse play with his companions, in consequence of which his face and the front of his body was covered with blood; when the recruit saw him in this state, he turned pale and trembled, saying he was much frightened, as he had never seen a man's blood before. In the assault of these redoubts above-mentioned, when Colonel Stewart had leaped out of the second to proceed to the third, he found this very lad with his foot upon the body of a French soldier, and his bayonet thrust through from ear to ear, attempting to twist off his head. The colonel touched him on the shoulder and desired him to let the body alone. "Oh, the brigand," says he, "I must take off his head." When the colonel told him the man was dead already, and that he had better go and take of the head of a living Frenchman, he answered, "you are very right sir, I did not think of that," and immediately ran forward to the front of the attack.

Dropsical Case.—A dropsical case of an extraordinary nature is mentioned in the English papers, in which the operation of tapping was successfully performed for the 107th time on the 3d of February last, on Miss Margaretta Maria Downes, of Sir Court, Churchstoke, Montgomeryshire, and she is now much better than she has been for 20 years. Dropsy is now a very common complaint; and Miss M. Downes, is not the only lady who has evinced great patience under this disorder. Sir Thomas Moore joked even on the scaffold, and a dropsical gentleman, in the east country, who was supposed to be very fond of his bottle and from whom the doctor had just taken an usual quantity of water, ordered the servant to stop as he was carrying the liquid out of the room. "For what?" said the astonished surgeon. "For very sufficient reasons, Sir. You know, I presume, that that there stuff is at least half whisky, and as I neither wish to defraud his Majesty's revenue nor bring the Excise about my ears, I desire that it may remain where it is, till we can procure a permit!"—*Dumfries Courier*

Mr. Day's Casts from Rome.—Those of our countrymen who are alive to the advancement of the Liberal Arts, will feel obliged to Mr. Day for bringing from Rome, correct Casts of the *Moses*; a Figure from the Tomb of the Medici, by Michael Angelo; one of *Judas*, by Raffaelle, &c. not only for the delight they supply, but for the improvement that is annexed to the study of such grand works. It is the advancement of the loftier branches of Fine Art, such as is so gracefully practised by Hilton, and with such unabated and noble enthusiasm by Haydon, that ought and will be the primary care of all who truly value the cultivation of mind, and of the Arts of Design in particular, and who wish to see them expand and flourish with all possible vigor in their own country;—who wish to see them go on till they reach equal grace with Correggio, feeling with Raffaelle, and grandeur with Michael Angelo.—Why may they

not!—The *Moses* is considered one of Angelo's master-pieces, and it is so because it attains to that character of high command, that look of conscious power in a Governor and Legislator, who promulgated rules of moral and civil conduct, and whose power enforced their observance. But its energy is of a less sublime kind than what the exalted father and founder of modern Art,* as Reynolds calls him, has displayed in some other works, for it has too much of the animal part of man, of his muscular action and strength, to produce the great Sculptor's best impression of intellectual grandeur. It has a savage energy in its colossal, angular, strongly bent, and strongly marked muscles, that makes it look more like an extraordinary sized Athleta collecting all his powers of body and resolution of mind for combating some distinguished antagonist, than the philosophic and venerable Prophet and Leader. Indeed the character of Moses, who has been strangely called "The meekest of men," demanded such a fierceness. The mighty Sculptor has given a personal, anatomical, and true, rather than an ideal or grand energy. But his figure of a *Warrior* on the Medicinal Tomb, is indeed of the noblest class of mind and body. Its bodily form is of the finest proportions of manly vigour and beauty, and there is a dignified grace in the position and turn of the limbs, and a deep cogitative look, that add a high and refined sentiment, a thoughtful sensibility, that appears to create a solemn pause in the mind, in regard to all considerations but those of the beloved deceased;—that says, "How are the mighty fallen!"—The *Jonas* was executed by Raffaelle, to confirm his assertion, that a Painter could always become equally successful in Sculpture. The relative proportions,—the grace of the parts, and the composition of the whole, attest his at least—equal powers. The young Prophet appears as if just liberated from the mouth of the whale beneath him. His uplifted arm carries the shape of the entire group to a point, the group widening downwards in a beautiful conic form to the base of the composition. By his reference to living subjects as well as contemplation of the Antique, Raffaelle has infused into them an extraordinary portion of life and truth. It is so much so here that the figure,—though the only one he has been known to sculpture,—is as if it had been from a hand that had through life studied and practised the Statury's Art alone. The visitor will be much pleased with an elegantly attired *Diana* looking at the effect produced by the discharge of her bow. It is from an Antique found in the Campagna di Roma, and now in the Barberini Palace.—A *Group of the Graces caressing*, is honourable to the inventive and executive taste of Canova, but they fail in much of their power to please, by being in company with the genius of Angelo, Raffaelle, and the Antique.

Christianity in Thibet.—The Queen of Thibet (says the DIARIO ROMANO) has requested to have eighty missionaries from the College de Propaganda Fide at Rome, for the purpose of converting her subjects; five Capuchins have already departed for Thibet. An Italian from Brescia, whom the Queen had made her first Minister, converted her Majesty to Christianity,

Lac-nie Critique.—“This book is really printed on the most execrable paper in the world. What a pity to spoil the paper!”

Napoleon.—*Warsaw, April 9.*—Count Dzialinski, an ardent and enlightened collector who is just returned from a visit to Paris, has brought back a curiosity that is literally worth its weight in gold. It is a volume of thirty or forty leaves in small folio, in Napoleon's own handwriting, the authenticity of which is put beyond all doubt by the testimony prefixed to it, of Count Montholon, Baron Mounier, and the Duke of Bassano, drawn up and sealed by the latter. It contains highly interesting documents relative to the history of his time, from the period when, he was suddenly put out of active service, as general of brigade, to the beginning of the war. A plan for the improvement of the Turkish artillery, written throughout with his own hand, is very curious, as well as several documents relative to the campaigns in Italy. But by far the most remarkable and important paper

* Is not this rather too disparaging to L. Da Vinci, who was, previously to M. Angelo, distinguished for much selection in his forms, and nobleness of expression?

is the plan for the first campaign in Spain, which he dictated to the Duke of Abrantes, and to which he has added copious marginal notes in his own hand. This piece is infinitely valuable, as laying open his secret plans, for instance, with respect to the boundaries of France and Austria.

Count Dzialinski was not so successful in another object of his journey, which was to purchase the library of M. Renouard for an annuity. M. Renouard declared it was impossible for him to live without his books, and would not listen to any offers.

Dancing.—It may be gratifying to those who regret that the English are not “a dancing people,” to learn that the saltatory propensity is rapidly spreading amongst us. A proof of this was given last week at Bow Fair, which was most numerously attended by the fashionables of the East end of the town. At this scene of frolic, besides numerous retail hops in the usual style, there was a booth called the Crown and Anchor Tavern, 300 feet long, and 70 feet wide. The ball room was divided into sets, and at one time upwards of 1000 persons joined in the dance. The entrance to the assembly-room was guarded by peace-officers to prevent any disorder. The interior was splendid in the extreme, being illuminated with upwards of 6000 party-coloured lamps, tastefully displayed in various devices. The orchestra was elevated, and consisted of a band of 18 musicians. The dances were conducted by two “professional” persons, who greatly conducted to the accommodation of the company. Quadrilles were the order of the night!—Quadrilles at Bow Fair: something new must be immediately invented at Almack's.

Sporting Extraordinary.—A novel race took place on Monday afternoon. Precisely at five o'clock, an eight-oared galley, containing eight picked watermen, started from the centre arch of Vauxhall-bridge, to row to the Red House at Battersea, against a gentleman of sporting celebrity on a fine blood hunter, who started from the Pimlico side of the bridge, crossed, and took the Nine Elms road. The race was won by the horse beating the boat one minute and a half.

Relief of the Irish.—In a collection made for the relief of the Irish, in a chapel at Newcastle, were a pair of gold ear-rings.

Accents.—An old treasurer in the town of Stirling kept his accounts by the following method: He hung up two boots, one on each side of the chimney; and in one he put all the money he received, and in the other all the receipts and vouchers for the money he paid: at the end of the year, or whenever he wanted to make up his accounts, he emptied the boots, and by counting their several and respective contents, he was enabled to make a balance perhaps with as much regularity, and as little trouble, as any book-keeper in the country.

Salubrity.—It is a fact worthy of notice, as speaking strongly in favour of the salubrity of this town, that though its population is nearly 4000, there has not been but one knell rung from the tower of our church since September last.—*Sherburne Paper*.

Anomaly in Political Economy.—Whilst vessels are loading at our ports with every dispatch with cargoes of potatoes, oatmeal, barley meal, and biscuit, for the famishing Irish, we are importing weekly from that country cargoes of bread corn!!

Steam Boat.—The GLASGOW CHRONICLE, says:—“An intelligent friend, who was on Thursday detained on board a steam boat that could not surmount a shoal, suggests a plan for guarding against such disagreeable delays. He conceives that there might be applied to the machinery wheels to run on the gravel, and lift the vessel over the shoals. The scheme, we believe, has been tried with success in some of the shallow rivers in America.”

Spirit of Trade in America.—The GEORGE-TOWN METROPOLITAN states, that an advertisement lately appeared in that district, headed “a pew in St. John's Church in exchange for a horse.” The SAVANNAH MUSEUM has the following, which we think a match for it:—

To the Pious.—A splendid copy of the HOLY BIBLE will be raffled for at the Meeting-House this morning—the godly are invited to take chances!

Newspaper Chat.

In Dublin, a gentleman had lost a considerable quantity of wearing apparel from a case of drawers, by thieves, whom he was unable to discover. The owner set a rat-trap, and laid it in the drawer. In an hour after, there was a cry of distress; and on examination, the thief was found caught by the hand.

The wife of a person who was incarcerated in Edinburgh gaol died suddenly, and he obtained his liberty for the purpose of attending the funeral. The obsequies were no sooner performed, than he was taken ill, and died in four days, at his own house. During his illness, he would not suffer certain parts of his clothes to be taken off; and at his death, several sums of money were found separately sewed up in his garments, somewhat exceeding the amount for which he was arrested. The sons quarrelled and fought about this unexpected treasure.

This season the mackerel come considerably nearer the shore than ever was remembered by the oldest fisherman.

On the 5th of June, the new line of road from Plymouth to Tavistock will be opened.—*Sherborne Mercury.*

The importation of ice into this kingdom pays an *ad valorem* duty on its arrival. A dispute arose a few days ago about the value of a cargo, and before the dispute was settled, the Captain of the vessel was deprived of his freight, and the Custom-house of the duty, by the melting of the ice.

Mr. Mathews, they say, is about to take a trip to the United States, in order to be at home to the Americans.

Massacre of Glencoe.—The belief that punishment of the cruelty, oppression, or misconduct of an individual descended as a curse to his children, was not confined to the common people. The late Col. Campbell, of Glenlyon, retained this belief through a course of 30 years' intercourse with the world. He was grand-son of the Laird of Glenlyon, who commanded the military at the Massacre of Glencoe, and who lived in the Laird of Glencoe's house, where he and his men were hospitably received as friends, a fortnight before the execution of his order. He was playing at cards when the first shot was fired and murderous scene commenced!—In 1771, Col. Campbell was ordered to superintend the execution of a marine condemned to be shot. A reprieve was sent, but the whole ceremony of the execution was to proceed until the criminal was upon his knees, with a cap over his eyes, prepared to receive the volley. It was then he was to be informed of his pardon. No person was to be told previously; and Col. Campbell was directed not to inform even the firing party, who were warned that the signal for firing would be the waving of a white handkerchief. When all was prepared, and the Clergyman had left the prisoner on his knees in momentary expectation of his fate, and the firing party were looking with intense expectation for signal, Col. Campbell put his hand in his pocket for the reprieve, and in pulling out the pocket, the white handkerchief accompanied it, which catching the eyes of the party, they fired, and the unfortunate prisoner was shot dead!—The paper dropped through Col. Campbell's fingers, and clapping his hand to his forehead, he exclaimed, "The curse of God and of Glencoe is here! I am an unfortunate, ruined man!" He instantly quitted the parade, and soon after retired from the service. This retirement was not the result of any reprimand on account of this unfortunate affair, as it was known to be entirely accidental. The impression on his mind however was never effaced. Nor is the Massacre, and the judgment which the people believe has fallen on the descendants of the principal actors in this tragedy, effaced from their recollection. They carefully note, that while the family of the unfortunate gentleman who suffered is still entire, and his state preserved in direct male succession to his posterity, this is not the case with the family, posterity, and estates of those who were the principals, promoters, and actors in this black affair.—*Stewart's Sketches of the Manners, &c. of the Highlanders.*

De Foe.—When sentenced to the pillory for some bold political writings, De Foe behaved with great firmness. He not only underwent the punishment cheerfully, but afterwards wrote "a Hymn to the pillory" Pope, who was far from being just and discriminating in his satire, thus alludes to this ugly event in the life of the author of Robinson Crusoe:—

"Farless on high stood unabash'd De Foe,
"And Tutchin, flagrant from the scourge below."

Tutchin was also a political writer; and falling into the hands of the infamous Judge Jeffreys, that passionate and brutal man sentenced him to be whipped through several towns in the west of England. He was so severely handled, that he petitioned James II. that he might be hanged!—It want of inclination in certain Judges, or is it public opinion and the press, which prevent such doings now-a-days? It is true, that even now-a-days equally unjust and for more bloody proceedings have been witnessed in unhappy Ireland.

Reason.

"Reason was very frequently delusive. They had all heard of the Goddess of Reason in another country, and the consequences which followed from listening to her."—*Speech of Sir Thomas Lethbridge.*

Alas, for poor France! it quite makes one shed tears.
To think how deficient they've been in their schooling!
How purer and wiser Old England appears,
Where *Reason* exhibits no symptoms of *ruling*!
Sir THOMAS has hit it, there's no man can doubt,
And sure we may say it without any treason—
That *Ministers* long since would all have been out,
But, prudent, we shun the seduction of *REASON*!

Morning Chronicle

Chimney-Sweepers.

SIR,

To the Editor of the *Examiner*.

WHEN I read your notice of Elia's "effusion" respecting Chimney-Sweepers, I resolved to write a few lines to you by way of corrective to what I thought a dangerous spirit therein contained. A variety of things pressing on my time, I put it off for another week, and am happy to see that the good work has fallen into abler hands. Let me however press the subject; let me address a few words to the female part of your readers, in behalf, not of those unfortunate children already condemned to this enormous, this revolting misery, but for the babes, who, yet undemonized,—I may say not yet *unhumanized*,—smile in their mothers' faces while they lie in tranquil joy at the breast, all unconscious of the horrid doom which in a few years will cloud their lives for ever.

Let any mother,—though she be mistress of a house, and the most inflexible of housewives,—let her but imagine a child of 4 or 5 years old first made to go up a chimney. Can the stoniest-hearted man think of making such an attempt without shuddering? What must be the agony which a child endures when compelled to venture on this frightful task! What the cruelty, the torture that he undergoes, sufficient to overcome his dread, and make him yield as to the lesser evil! We are all too much the creatures of circumstances,—of circumstances trifling and insignificant,—and it may be partly owing to our never seeing these little climbers in any other than the hue of their disgusting trade, that our sympathy is so tardy and so luke-warm; surely else it could not be endured that tender infants should be sacrificed in a manner so truly horrible. And when they have gone through their course of instruction (a series of horrors which shun the light, except when, as occasionally happens, they comprise the immediate death of the victim, and fall under the notice of the Coroner) what have these children attained? An art which their youth alone qualifies them to exercise, which is full of danger, degradation, disgust, and the keenest of sufferings, and which, after all, in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred, might be effectually superseded by the use of a broom!

Is it possible that women, whose love of infants is said to be so strong and so general, can women persist in employing little children for this purpose, when there is not the smallest pretence for preferring their performance to the effect of the Sweeping Machine? If the latter were costly, attended with trouble, clumsy, and ineffectual, still, who would not put up with some inconvenience and expense rather than be the means of inflicting torture upon helpless young children? But when it depends merely upon the order which shall be given to the master-sweeper, to bring either his *living* or *inanimate* machine,—and when in point of expense, cleanliness, and effect, the one is quite as good as the other,—what woman can bear her own reflections, while the little babe is crawling, at the hazard of life or limbs, through a cold, stinking chimney, perhaps the tenth that he has climbed that morning, and without any other hope, when he has finished, than to rest his wearied little frame in a cellar, among soot and cinders, ill-fed and half naked; until the chilliness of day-break summon him again to take his shivering rounds, calling with his weak treble voice for fresh opportunities of exercising his painful skill, for the benefit, not of himself, but of his sordid and too frequently brutal master!

The ease with which this evil might be reduced, leaves the contingency of it without excuse. I have been a housekeeper myself these eight years, and have lived during that time in four different houses, all in London, and all my chimneys have been invariably swept by machines. I have no trouble in it whatever; my wife sends to the sweeper to come on some given morning, to clean the chimney, and to bring his machine instead of his boy, and the thing is done, in every other respect in the same manner, and at the same charge. This matter, indeed, rests principally with the mistresses of families in London; and while our streets contain such heart-rending objects as little children, suffocated with soot and starving with cold and hunger, plying the odious trade of climbing chimneys, the women of London must be content to bear the imputation of having no higher degree of the love maternal, than what they possess in common with the brute creation; enough to serve the purpose of rearing their own offspring, and no more.—Yours, &c.

J. C. H.

Poetic Sketches.

Second Series—Sketch the Second.

THE CONTRAST.

And this is love :
Can you then say that love is happiness

There were two Portraits; one was of a Girl
Just blushing into woman ; it was not
A face of perfect beauty, but it had
A most bewildering smile,—there was a glance
Of such arch playfulness and innocence,
That as you looked, a pleasant feeling came
Over the heart, as when you hear a sound
Of cheerful mirth. Rich and glossy curls
Were bound with roses, and her sparkling eyes
Gleamed like Thalia's, when some quick device
Of mirth is in her laugh. Her light step seemed
Bounding upon the air with all the life,
The buoyant life of one untouched by sorrow....
....There was another, drawn in after years :
The face was young still ; but its happy look
Was gone, the cheek had lost its colour, and
The lip its smile,—the light that once had played
Like sunshine in those eyes, was quenched and dim,
For tears had wasted it : her long dark hair
Floated upon her forehead in loose waves
Unbraided, and upon her pale thin hand
Her head was bent, as if in pain,—no trace
Was left of that sweet gaiety which once
Seemed as grief could not darken it, as care
Would pass and leave behind no memory....
There was one whom she loved undoubtingly,
As youth will ever love,—he sought her smile,
And said most gentle thines, although he knew
Another had his vows.... Oh ! there are some
Can trifles, in cold vanity, with all
The warm soul's precious throbs, to whom it is
A triumph that a fond devoted heart
Is breaking for them,—who can bear to call
Young flowers into beauty, and then crush them!
Affections trampled on, and hopes destroyed,
Tears wrung from very bitterness, and sighs
That waste the breath of life,—these all were her's
Whose image is before me. She had given,
Life's hope to a most fragile bark, to love !
'Twas wrecked—wrecked by love's treachery: she knew,
Yet spoke not of his falsehood; but the charm
That bound her to existence was dispelled—
Her days were numbered:—She is sleeping now.

L. E. L.

STANZAS.

Ob look not, speak not thus again,
Nor try thy magic power on me;
You cannot feel, but you can feign—
I may not dare confide in thee.

To you my heart's a summer's flower,
A minute's bloom, a passing sigh,
A toy to please a vacant hour—
Carest, then thrown neglected by.

I could have loved thee—could ! nay more,
My heart was once most wildly thine;
But—loving thee was but to pour
Incense upon a marble shrine.

For, what to thee are vows or sighs,
But odours gone as soon as shed;
The sighs, forgotten as they rise,
The words unthought of soon as said.

I knew I could not trust thee, when
My pulse throb'd high with passion's bliss;
Our lips have met, yet even then
I felt the falsehood of your kiss.

What though you hung upon my lip,
And prais'd its sweets and breath'd its sigh,
I knew you were the bee to sip,
If chance a newer rose was nigh.

I've yet enough of pride to break
The lingering relics of my chain:
I lov'd it madly for thy sake;
But so I shall not love again!

Jacobite Poetry.

The following is a whimsical attempt on the part of an English writer to reply in their own style to some of the Jacobite Poets.

ON THE REBELLION IN THE YEAR 1745.

Far in the North, where barren mountains bear
Seditious seeds, the seeds of civil war,
Where from mankind, altho' unmmanly brutes
In native soil, are set these native roots,
On these hard rocks, as hardy they will grow,
But for low life, and live a life as low.
Where on their chiefs they chiefly must depend,
And unbefriended, mark him as their friend.
He bids them steal, obedience makes them steal,
Nor know they wrong from right, so wrongly deal.
Thus on demand, are his commands obey'd
In early life, and when in life decay'd.
Behold these rip'nig, and now ripe behold
This daring race, now daring to be bold,
Their legal King, by their illegal ways
They would dethrone, and to that throne would raise
The young Pretender; and they now pretend
To place him where he can't that place ascend.
They urged their forces, and with forceful sway
Some battles bore, and bore that Prince away.
With him advanc'd and then advanced the song
Upon their Prince, so principally wrong.
In promis'd laud they promis'd him success;
Hope follow'd them.—What follow'd ? more distress.
Britons alarm'd all arm'd with martial speed
To march along, all longing to succeed,
And to the Highlands drive this Highland crew,
Or gravely send them to the grave, their due,
Fate interpos'd and all opposed in vain,
Misfortune follow'd in misfortune's train.
Tho' well appointed, disappointment came,
And where they aim'd the blow they miss'd their aim.
Cope* could not cope, nor Wade* wade through the snow,
Nor Hawley* haul his cannon to the foe.
Each General was generally beat,
And with good forces forced to retreat.
The King his kingdom saw at such a stand,
Next sent the cumbersome Duke of Cumberland,
Who, with the same battalions won the battle,
And drove their drivers like a herd of cattle.
The rebel vi etors unvictorious fled,
And Culloden was laden with their dead.
These native foes, to native rocks now drive'em
Pack after pack. Huzza—Pax redivivum.

T. S.

* Generals.

TO MRS. BLUNDELL TARTON.

Written after eating one of her flesh-pies, one of her fish-pies, and one of her fruit-pies, and dispatching a quart or so of her ale, while waiting for a change of horses. By a Liverpool Merchant, on his way to Preston corn-fair, July, 5, 1821.

Mrs. Blundell, my dear Mrs. Blundell, adieu !
The coachman is waiting, the horses are to,
The horn is loud sounding in blast after blast,
So to thee, Mrs. B. I drink ramer the last.
O never, till Death has close sealed up my eyes,
Shall my soul cease to dwell on thy dear little pies,
In their snowy white pattypans beauteously placed
Under cream-coloured coverings of picturesque paste.
Thy fruit is so tempting, that one would believe
'Twas fruit such as this that beguiled mother Eve;
And thy flesh, Mrs. Blundell, thy flesh is so fair,
That I long to embrace it—I do, I declare !
Thy fish-pies, dear woman, thy fish-pies, but, oh !
Their name makes my mouth in a moment o'erflow ;
No passage for utterance the fluid affords,
But my silence is much more expressive than words.
Could Very himself from his sepulchre steal,
Whose life was devoted to arts & transient utilities ;
On tasting thy pastries of fruit, fish, and meat,
Even Paris deciding, he'd own himself beat.
Then here, in this cup of the bright shining ale,
I drink thee, thou glory of Tarlton's sweet vale !
May thy cheek of beefsteak, and thy dumpling of breast,
And thy collar of brawn, fairly fatten in rest ! I. D. M.

* Inscription on the tomb of Very, the great cook of Paris.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Salaries of Ambassadors.

EXTRAVAGANT APPOINTMENTS OF AMBASSADORS—MOTIONS OF MR. LENNARD AND MR. WARRE.

(From the *Scotsman*)

For himself he firmly believed, that influence and patronage were the real objects and motives of all this extravagant expenditure. He could conceive no other reason for such enormous and unnecessary appointments.—*Lord King's Speech on Ambassadors' Salaries, 26th March.*

There is no practice so bad but something plausible may be said in its defence, and no reasoning, however flimsy, which will not satisfy those who are predisposed to be satisfied. But let the logic which proves so convincing in certain circles be cast into the world among those whose self-interest creates no prejudice in its favour; let it be dealt with by that common sense and worldly sagacity which men exercise in the management of their private concerns; let this be done, and many an orator would be strip of his power of persuasion. We have often wished that the force of what the Courier calls Lord LONDONDRAY's "able and satisfactory statements," were tried upon an English county meeting, or a jury of twelve of those English yeomen or merchants, who are flourishing so much under that Minister's wise policy, provided always that these twelve persons had no brothers, sons or nephews quartered upon the public. The noble lord, when he saw the placemen of the Treasury mustering around him in an overpowering majority, found it very safe to make a blustering threat of resignation. But in the case we have been supposing, had he staked his office on the efficacy of his arguments, we rather think he would have "turned his back upon himself."

Mr. LENNARD argues, that the situation of the country renders every possible retrenchment indispensable. Ministers themselves admitted this in the King's speech at the opening of the session, and are pledged to make reductions wherever they are practicable. Now we pay at present about a quarter of a million annually for diplomatic services, including pensions and extraordinaries, or more than twice as much as we paid in 1791. The foreign business of the nation was sufficiently well done then; and since the whole number of missions is not increased, why should not the same expense suffice now? Setting aside pensions and allowances to Consuls and Secretaries, the salaries of our foreign Ministers have increased from £75,000 to £133,000, or about 80 per cent. The addition was chiefly made in 1804, when we were in the hey-day of a factitious prosperity,—when prices were high, and money was depreciated, not only in Britain, but to a certain degree on the Continent. Now, however, things are returning to the level of 1791, both abroad and at home; with the important exception, that we are three times more heavily taxed. When the condition of the people, therefore, is necessarily worse than in 1791, there can be no reason why persons that are fed out of the produce of their labour should be 80 per cent. better. There can be no reason why the people should starve themselves to pamper any class of their public servants.

This is reasoning which we think might satisfy a man of plain understanding. We cannot say quite so much for the answer of Lord LONDONDRAY. The substance of his lordship's arguments was, that a lower scale of allowance would degrade the honour and dignity of the Monarchy, and that the Ambassadors and Envoys themselves found the present salaries actually too small. This cant about honour and dignity would be ridiculous if it did not sometimes serve a mischievous purpose. Mr. LENNARD justly asked, how the country could gain in the estimation of foreign powers by supporting its ambassadors in a scale of the utmost extravagance, while every post brought intelligence of new and augmented distress? It would be strange if the honour and dignity of an empire should be advanced by what would ruin the credit of a private gentleman,—by paying its servants on a scale visibly disproportioned to its means and to the nature of their employment. This false reasoning is the legitimate offspring of a false course of policy. We have beggared ourselves in showering subsidies upon the nations of the Continent; and having got one name blazoned for extravagance, our public functionaries think themselves degraded unless they are enabled to scatter gold in handfuls. So long as we take utility for our rule, we proceed upon clear and intelligible grounds; but appeals to the honour and dignity of a nation are appeals to its vanity, or to something for which it would be an impossible to find a standard, as to regulate the shape and motion of the clouds. Let us get fairly mounted on the hobby of "honour and dignity," and no piece of extravagance will be too much for us. Lord LONDONDRAY's argument, to justify the payment of £12,300 a year to an ambassador at the Hague, goes equally to justify the Indian Prince, who carrying on, as CHARDIN tells, a contest of magnificence with the Schah of Persia, thought it for his "honour and dignity" to send to the latter an ambassador with a train of 8000 persons, who took six months to travel from the one capital to the other.

That the ambassadors themselves consider the allowances too small rather than too great, and that some of them spend more than they receive, is quite possible. There are many men who live beyond their incomes at home, and who are not likely to be cured of their folly by being placed in a conspicuous situation abroad. Every man too is inclined to be hospitable when it is not at his own expense; and if we mean our ambassadors' hotels to serve as boarding houses to all our idle travellers, we may treble the amount without making it sufficient. But an ambassador is sent abroad to do the public business of the nation—not to keep a *caravanserau*. It might be painful to one of these persons to reduce his scale of expenditure; but had he been living at home upon his rents, he would have had a much greater reduction forced upon him; and at any rate he would find himself in no worse situation than his countrymen who remain at home, or those who are driven abroad in search of cheap living, and throng his table with dejected countenances. If something be due to the feelings of these functionaries, is nothing due to the feelings of English farmers and English proprietors, pinched to the quick by taxation? We forget that the money which sustains the ambassadorial pageantry, is wrung in many cases by legal distress from bankrupt farmers and ill-fed artisans. The question is not, whether it may not be convenient for foreign ministers to spend their present large salaries, but whether we are justified in making such sumptuous allowances, when the taxes out of which they are paid are grinding the industrious classes to dust?

But let us look a little more closely into his Lordship's arguments. It is said that the salaries of Ambassadors must be large, to put them on a level with the best society in places where they are stationed, and especially to give them access to those persons who are able to afford them useful information. The £11,000 a-year, then, allowed Sir CHARLES STEWART, is intended, we must suppose, to put him on a level with good society in Paris. Now, in point of fact, setting aside the Royal Family, there are not more than fifteen persons in that capital who have revenues of ten thousand pounds a-year.* Of these fifteen there are probably not five with whom he holds any intercourse; and of the five, perhaps not one whose communications are worth a pinch of snuff. An income of one-third or one-fourth of the amount would have put him more on a level with the good society of Paris; and so large and showy an establishment, if it does not absolutely frighten away some persons whose means of information happens to be greater than their wealth, must at any rate rather lift him above that society in which he should have moved. A person who travels with the state of a Prince can learn little of the state of the country he passes through; and he who lives in Paris like a Nabob will know less of what is doing than a person in humbler circumstances. Let us conceive, for a moment, that the French Government were to regulate its embassy to London on the same principles. Who would not pity its ostentatious folly, if it allowed the Viscount CHATEAUBRIAND £100,000 a-year, because ten or fifteen individuals who live in the British metropolis have incomes to that amount? So far from yielding to this profuse spirit, we are morally sure that the French government will make a much smaller allowance to its representative in the luxuriant and expensive society of London, than we make to ours in the comparatively economical society of Paris.

Lord CLANCY, our Ambassador at the Hague, has £12,300 per annum. Is this meant to bring him to the level of Dutch society—in which sating, and even sordid habits are so prevalent, that it is difficult to find a man who spends a thousand a-year? Even amongst the Flemings we doubt if his Lordship could, by any possible effort, collect three men at his table whose incomes are equal to his own. In reality, every person who knows anything about Holland and the Netherlands must be sensible, that a man with £12,000 a-year, instead of being on a level with the society there, must rather feel like a Leviathan amidst a shoal of anchovies. In Prussia, our minister, Sir G. H. Rose, has £7,300. This is more reasonable; but were it merely intended to place our representative on a footing of equality with Prussian society, a smaller sum would suffice. REISBERG tells us, that except a very few feudal nobles in Silesia, there were no proprietors in Prussia who had more than £3000 per annum, (30,000 florins,) and a Prussian Minister of State had then only £1500. But the embassies of Switzerland and the United States are the masterpieces of this sort of policy. Mr. WYNN is to glitter at the rate of £3900 a-year in a country where a fifteenth part of his annual income would make an opulent man, and were he well be as much upon a level with his Swiss neighbours as St. Paul's would be if surrounded by pig-houses. Mr. CANNING, the British Minister at Washington, has £6000 a-year—actually £500 more than the Head of the American government; as if our object was to shew the republicans, that out of our abundant prosperity we can afford to put more sap into the remotest twigs of our government, than they can put into the main trunk of theirs.

* For this fact we are indebted to Mr. Herve's book, entitled, "How to enjoy Paris," an amusing and accurate little work, published in 1818. See p. 143.

Whether the frugal Americans will feel more honoured or insulted by the presence of our splendid pensioner, we cannot undertake to say. Neither do we know whether they will be more disposed to admire the liberality, or deride the vanity of the people who starve themselves at home to stuff out these portly pageants abroad.

To see the weakness of the reasoning employed to justify these enormous appointments, we have only to apply it to other cases. If the ambassadors to Spain, Austria, Russia, and the Netherlands, have £. 12,000 a-year each, what should a Secretary of State have? His duties and responsibility are incalculably greater; he must keep company with every illustrious foreigner that visits our shores, and hold up his head among the first persons in the richest and most luxurious society in the world. Certainly, considering the dignity and importance of the office, the rank it requires the person who holds it to keep, and the expense it forces him to incur, he would not be overpaid with twice as much as the Ambassador receives, or £.24,000. Yet what is the actual salary? No more than £.6000! We might refer also to the offices of Chancellor of Exchequer, Lords of the Treasury, &c. all those salaries, cast upon a similar scale, ought immediately to be quadrupled, if there is any force in Lord Londonderry's reasoning.

But the United States, whose government seems raised up expressly for the confusion of the dealers in sophistry and corruption, furnish the most decisive argument in favour of moderate salaries. The Americans it is universally allowed, have had their diplomatic concerns conducted with unrivalled ability; and yet they pay their first class of foreign ministers no more than 9000 dollars, or £.2000 per annum. This shews at how moderate an expence the real business of a nation can be managed. So far from thinking that the affairs of the Americans suffer from this low scale of salary, we are convinced that it is one reason why they are so ably conducted. Their minister is a man of business—ours a man of fun;—the one is in his bureau, while the other is in the ball room;—the one is famous for successful negotiations—the other for brilliant entertainments and choice wines;—the one is labouring for the solid advantage of his country—the other is feasting or fiddling for “the honour and dignity of his.”

Royal Institution.

Having completed the history of the Mechanical and Chemical Function of the Economy, Dr. Roget, in his tenth Lecture, entered into the consideration of that higher class of faculties, which constitute more essentially the objects of animal existence, and which have, therefore been usually denominated the Animal Function. The power of feeling, he observed, is intimately associated in our minds with the idea of animal, as distinguished from vegetable life. The class of sensitive and intellectual functions, even when physiologically considered, comprehends subjects infinitely more various and complicated than those already considered. The modes in which they are conducted escape our cognizance, for they depend on principles of a superior order, of which neither the laws of mechanism, nor those of chemistry, can furnish us with the slightest elucidation.

The assemblage of organs by which these functions are exercised, is known by the name of the Nervous System. The primary office of this system is to transmit certain impressions or affections of one part of the body, to other, and generally distant parts; and thus to establish an extensive system of communications throughout the whole animal fabric. All the phenomena relating to the nervous system were shewn to be reducible to this comprehensive law. The impressions themselves, when considered simply as physical phenomena, may be termed Irritation. To the simple transmissions of irritation, which may be regarded as the first office of the nervous system, may be referred all those muscular contractions, and modifications of vascular action, subservient to the vital or chemical functions, which are the results of nervous influence exerted independently of all sensation, volition, or even consciousness on the part of the animal. The second set of actions of the nervous system are those which terminate in that affection of the sentient principle, which we denominate Sensation. They result from impressions made on particular parts of the body adapted to receive them, and denominated the organs of sense; which impressions are conveyed to the brain, where they produce the change which is followed by sensation. The perceptions, thus excited, become associated, and are the objects of memory; a power which, though it relates to the mind, is yet regulated in its exercise by the condition of the brain; and the faculty of Association may accordingly be regarded as a third office appertaining to the nervous system, and regulating its various phenomena. Its fourth office is that of conveying to certain muscles the determinations of the will, which is the source of one of the great prerogatives of animal life, namely, the power of Voluntary Motion.

Having premised this general outline of the objects of the function of the nervous system, Dr. Roget proceeded to describe the structure of the organs to which such important offices are consigned. The texture of the nervous pulp in which these powers seem essentially to reside; its extension into nervous filaments; the union of these filaments into nerves;

their intermixture in plexuses, their connexions with ganglions; the intimate structure of these ganglions, and their probable influence in modifying the functions of the nerves which traverse them, or which radiate from them as from new centres, were severally explained. Reference was made to the distinction established by Bichat, between the organic sensibility of parts, derived from the vital animal sensibility, resulting from the nerves of sensation and of voluntary motion. Each vital function would appear to have a set of nerves appropriated to the exercise of that function, but connected besides with those of other functions. Considerable light has been thrown on this subject by the recent discoveries of Mr. Charles Bell, with regard to the peculiar system of nerves distributed to the muscles and other parts concerned in the function of respiration, and denominated by him the respiratory nerves.

The physiological circumstances attending sensation were next considered, as well as the analogous phenomena accompanying voluntary motion; both of which actions require a perfect continuity of nervous connexion between the organ of sense, or muscle, and the brain, any interruption of which suspends or destroys these powers. A proper state of circulation in the vessels of the brain is also an essential condition for the production of these effects. The hypothesis invented to explain these phenomena, such as that of a nervous fluid, secreted by the brain, and conducted by the nerves; and that of vibrations in the nervous substance propagated to the brain, were briefly stated, and their futility exposed. The occasional influence of the brain, or of the mind through the medium of the brain, on many of the vital actions appears to result from the universal communications that exist between all the parts of the nervous system; communications which are more particularly established by branches of nerves passing from one ganglion to another. Of these, the most remarkable are those which compose what has been called the great Sympathetic Nerve, from its being the supposed source of numerous sympathies, or corresponding actions of the parts connected by its branches.

Dr. Roget next proceeded to the physiology of the external senses, beginning with that of touch, which may be considered as the simplest and most universally diffused of all the senses, and that which lays the foundation of all the notions we acquire of the existence and mechanical properties of surrounding bodies. The power acquiring accurate perceptions relating to this sense, however, is enjoyed but by a small number of animals; and in these the organs are limited to particular parts of the body. The form and structure of these parts in different species of animals were described. The sense of taste, which may be regarded as a finer kind of touch, adapted to the perception of cert in chemical qualities of bodies, capable of acting in a liquid form, was next considered. In general, the sense of smell is of greater importance to animals than that of taste; and according greater provision has been made for enlarging the sphere of its activity: the organs which receive the impressions of odorous effluvia, being usually situated at the entrance of the passages of respiration, and extended so as to allow of the action of the air upon the expanded surface of the olfactory nerve. The structure of the nostrils, of the membrane which lines its cavity, and of the convoluted bones by which its surface is so prodigiously increased, were described, and illustrated by drawings and preparations. The question as to the seat of this sense in insects and in fishes was also briefly considered.

The remaining part of the lecture was occupied by an account of the physiology of hearing. The nature of the vibrations excited by sonorous bodies, and transmitted by the surrounding medium to the ear, which excite the perception of sound, was satisfactorily explained. Water was stated to convey sound with more intensity, and to greater distances, than air; and several facts and experiments were adduced in proof of the conducting power of solid bodies with regard to sound. These principles were next applied to the theory of hearing, by means of the apparatus which nature has provided for this sense. In those animals in which this apparatus is most complete, as in man, the parts of which it consists may be distinguished into those which are merely accessory, and those which are essential to the production of the effect. Of the former class are the external ear; the meatus auditorius; the tympanum or ear-drum; the cavity behind this membrane, which communicates with the throat by the Eustachian tube, and on the opposite side, with the mastoid cells; and the chain of minute bones, extending from the ear-drum to the oval window of the vestibule. The more essential parts are the labyrinth, including the vestibule, the three semicircular canals, and the cochlea; all these parts are filled with water, in which the delicate fibres of the auditory nerve are suspended, so as to be easily affected by the undulations in that fluid. The structure of all these parts, their several uses, and the theory of their action, as far as that theory has been established, were minutely detailed; and a sketch was given of the different structures of the organ of hearing in the inferior animals, following the order of gradation, which may be traced through the inferior to the higher classes. The increasing complexity of this organ was thus followed from the insect and the crustacea, to the higher order of mollusca; next to the osseons, and cartilaginous fishes; to the aquatic and terrestrial

reptiles; to the cetaceous tribes; and lastly to birds, and the mammalia, which exhibit the most perfect conformation with regard to this part of the economy.

The Lecture was concluded by some observations on the quality of sound, which constitutes its tone, and converts it into a musical note; and on the theories devised to explain the means by which the ear is adapted to the perception of differences in musical tones; as also the means by which we judge of the distances and situations of sonorous bodies—circumstances on which the art of the ventriloquist is founded.

Sketches of Metropolitan Society.

(From a Work ascribed to the Countess of Blessington.)

Next follows the gaudy, but ill-appointed coach of some citizen, crowded almost to suffocation with his fat and flashy wife, and rosy-cheeked smiling daughters, whose bonnets look like beds of tulips, and whose white handkerchiefs, applied frequently to their foreheads, mark, in spite of their smiles, the yielding softness of their nature, and show them to be in the melting mood. This is succeeded by the smart turn-out of some pretender to fashion who desired to have a carriage exactly like Lady H***'s, but wished to have a little more brass on the harness, and more fringe on the hammer-cloth;—the coach-maker has been most liberal of both, and the poor would-be fashionable sits perfectly happy, fancying that the smiles with which the gazers regard her gaudy equipage and ill-drest self, proceed from pure admiration. The Lord Mayor's coach, with all the paraphernalia of mayoralty finery, next fills up the line, while the sun faces of my lord and lady, with their offspring, the embryo Lord Mayor or Lady Mayorell, form a group that might be painted as a personification of

"Oh, the roast beef of Old England!"

"I have always thought," replied one of the exquisites, these lines in Shakespeare very absurd, where he says—

' Loveliness

Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,
But is, when unadorned, adorned the most.'

For no fine woman ever looks half so well, as when she wears diamonds, or other valuable ornaments." "I agree with you in opinion," answered the other bean, "but I am sure the quotation you have used is not to be found in Shakespeare." "I will bet you five guineas it is," said the first; "And," said another, "I will bet ten that neither of you name the poet from whose works it is taken." The first exquisite adheres to his original statement that the lines are Shakespeare's; and the second declares his perfect conviction that they belong to Goldsmith. The ladies are called on for their opinions, and each of three in turn, names "Darwin," "Moore," and Byron," as the author, though they profess to have forgotten the particular poem in which the verses occur. At last, the whole party agree to refer the wager to the decision of the Hon. Gen. P—pps, whose perfect acquaintance with the works of the immortal bard, and knowledge of all the poets, render him so competent to the task. Having the pleasure of knowing the general well, I could not forbear laughing, as I fancied the group exposing their ignorance to him, and his astonishment that, in our enlightened age, such ignorance could exist; while, with all the book-hommeism and goat breeding for which he is so distinguished, he takes down from his book-shelf "The Seasons."

I have seen a group, consisting of a country 'squire, his wife, and three bouncing daughters, attended by a young neighbour, the lover of one of the ladies, enter the pit of the Opera, fresh from their rural home, and smelling of vernal sweets. The old 'squire, a perfect picture of the good old times, and his wife, adorned in the showy finery of Cambourne Alley; the daughters with cheeks looking like strawberries smothered in cream," and heads covered with roses, as if Flora herself had showered them, so great was the profusion; the lover decked in the fashion of four summers gone by, and apparently as alarmed at the crowd around him as his female companions. Their entrance excites a general sensation among the beaux; the bluff looks and angry frowns of the father and the alarm and shame visible in the countenance of the females, fail to check the rude staring and supercilious smiles with which they are regarded: their increased embarrassment only serves to excite fresh ridicule, and this inoffensive and respectable family, who came full of the anticipation of pleasure, find themselves exposed to treatment equally new and mortifying; and their whole evening is poisoned by the shame and annoyance they feel.

No nation talks so much of good breeding as the English, and certainly, in the aggregate, none practises it so little. We talk of the excessive politesse of the French and dwell with self-complacency on our superior ease of manners. But let a female of any country visit any of the places of public amusement in Paris and in London, or be placed in any awkward fracas in each, and she will find a marked difference in their conduct. A Frenchman would see nothing to laugh at in the embarrassment that would afford so much mirth to one of our countrymen, but would immediately offer his assistance; daily observation furnishes us with examples of what the behaviour of an Englishman would be on such an occasion. I grant that the English may know good breeding, but the French practice it.

Travelling.

(From a work by Mr. Holman, who travelled on the Continent, though blind.)

Behold me then, in France! surrounded by a people, to me strange, invisible and incomprehensible; separated from every living being who could be supposed to take the least interest in my welfare or even existence; and exposed to all the influence of national prejudice, which is said to prompt this people to take every advantage of their English neighbours. To counteract these disadvantages, I had nothing but the common feelings of humanity, which might be elicited in favour of an unfortunate person like myself, assisted by the once boasted politesse of the great nation.

On returning to the Hotel, I partook for the first time of a French dinner; and, the commissionnaire having left me, had the advantage of being waited upon by Paul the garcon, who did not understand one word of English; I had no little difficulty in getting through the routine of this important repast. In the evening, Virginie, the fille-de-chambre, attended to put me to bed, and appeared literally to have expected to assist in the various operations of dressing, &c. I was however enabled through the medium of the commissionnaire, to assure her that it was quite unnecessary to give her that trouble. So, dismissing my attendants with the candle, I secured the door, and retired to rest.

[Such dilemmas were not unfrequent; afterwards, for instance travelling in the voiture near Toulouse, Mr. H. relates.]

My companions appeared to enjoy their repast, and every additional glass evidently produced increased animation, as they talked louder and faster. They were however particularly attentive to myself, my want of sight probably exciting their sympathy.

At length, fatigued with the scene, I retired to my chamber, which was spacious, and furnished with several beds, and had the pleasure of finding the one which had been selected for my repose, good and commodious. But an important dilemma now presented itself: taking the fille-de-chambre by the hand, in order to ascertain that she was carrying the candle away with her, a point I am always particular in attending to, as, when it has been left behind, I have occasionally burnt my fingers, and once even made an extinguisher of my chin; and then making a motion to lock her out, that I might, according to the especial clause in my agreement to that effect, appropriate the room entirely to myself. I was surprised to find her as strenuously oppose this measure, as most of the fair sex, I have no doubt would an attempt to lock them in. It was useless endeavouring to comprehend her meaning, and only by returning to the supper-room did I learn that the room in question was intended for the accommodation of the whole party. It is not easy to conceive the confusion which ensued, on my evincing a steady determination not to pass the night by the side of the conductor, or even the ladies of our party; I persisted however in my resolution, and folding my arms, and closing my eyelids, reclined in the posture of repose, in a large easy chair in which I happened to be placed.

At this juncture, the bootmaker's wife taking me by the hand, conducted me to a single bedded room, from which after having assisted in my arrangements, and warmed my bed, she permitted me to lock her out.

La Fontaine.—In some respects La Fontaine was not unlike Oliver Goldsmith; both were forgetful, generous, unaffected. The French poetalmost forgot that he had a wife; and when his friends told him that it was a shame to absent himself from so worthy a lady, he set out for her abode. The servant not knowing him, said she was gone to church; upon which he returned to Paris; and when his friends enquired about his proceeding, he answered, that he had been to see his wife, but was told she was at church!—Being one day at a house, his son came in:—not having seen him for a little time, he did not know the youth again, but remarked to some of the company, that he thought him a boy of parts and spirit. He was told that this promising lad was his own son: to which he answered, "Ha! truly I'm glad on't!"—In company he made no figure. He had been invited to the house of "a person of distinction," for the more elegant entertainment of the guests; but though he ate very heartily, not a word could be got from him. And when, rising from table soon after dinner, on pretence of going to the Academy, he was told he would be too soon, "Oh then," said he, "I'll take the longest way."—Being one day at a tedious Church service, Racine, seeing he was weary, put a Bible into his hands. Fontaine happening to open it at the prayer of the Jews in Baruch, read it over with much admiration, and observed to Racine, "This Baruch is a fine writer: do you know any thing of him?"—In a company of Ecclesiastes, he one day asked whether they thought St. Austin had more wit than Rabelais?—The Reverend Doctor, somewhat amazed at such a question in such a company, observed, "You have put on one of your stockings the wrong side outwards;"—which was the fact!—On his death bed, his old Nurse, seeing the Priest was much troubled about him, said, "Good Sir, don't disturb him so—No one can have the heart to damn him."

Court and Fashionables.

"..... Courtesy,
 " Which oft its soonest found in lowly sheds
 " With smoky rafters, than in tapestry halls
 " In Courts of Princes, where it first was named
 " And yet is most pretended.

His Majesty visited the Opera House on Tuesday evening, in the usual state. Gold and purple were displayed almost to profusion, in the festoons which encircled the Royal box. His Majesty was received politely. Strong feelings, it is supposed, are banished from the higher circles, and, in the absence of these, the nod of pleasure, the whisper of gratification, and the simper of satisfaction from the favoured few, pass current in lieu of the "*Aces vehement*" which formerly distinguished a royal visit to the theatre. "*God save the King*" was sung by the vocal corps; after which, Rossini's opera *Il Barbiere di Siviglia* was performed. After the opera, "*God save the King*" was repeated, and it was again introduced at the conclusion of the ballet. His Majesty, on each occasion, bowed politely to the house; and, when he bade the audience good night, redoubled his obeisance.—*Times*.

" His Royal Highness the Duke of York, it is said, won 25,000l. on his own horse *Moses*, at the Epsom races on Thursday. He took the odds, which were 6 to 1 against *Moses*, so that he could lose but a small sum, and win to a large amount."—*Times*.—His Royal Highness is now Heir Apparent; and the people at large must contemplate with much satisfaction the Royal judgment evinced in "taking the odds" at a horse-race.—The Duke of York's high honour in all gambling transactions, is also well known; which must be another source of comfort to the nation he is likely one day to rule. When the 10,000l. a-year were settled on the Duke, to pay him for the arduous duty of visiting his poor unfortunate Father, such was his nice sense of honour, that he immediately made it over to a gambling companion, in liquidation of "a debt of honour."

Another instance of the instability of Court favour is exemplified in the person of a worthy Boronet, of medical celebrity, who for several years basked in the sunshine of Royalty, and was rewarded with favours and honours, but who is now deprived of the benefit of its beams.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The King, it is said, previously to the Grand Ball which he himself attended some days back at the Opera-house, caused it to be intimated to the Manager, that no royal seats or places were to be fitted up for the Duke of Sussex, the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester. In consequence, no invitations were sent to these proscribed Members of the Royal Family.—The cause of the Royal displeasure is thought by some to be intimated in the following paragraph, which appeared in an evening paper a short time back:—"There has, it seems, been an important feud in the higher circles respecting a magnificent ball, which has excited the most anxious expectation of the fashionable world. According to report, the selection of visitors was left to two Ladies of distinguished rank, who in their invitation list had omitted the name of a certain Marchioness, who has been the subject of much comment. This omission, it is said, gave such offence to the Great Character who was to be the Patron of the Ball, that he therefore made a new list, in which the aforesaid Marchioness was enrolled, and the other two Ladies excluded."

" Why is it (asks the *MORNING CHRONICLE*) that in all fetes and entertainments commanded and attended by our most Gracious Sovereign, the names of certain distinguished females, although constantly present, are omitted in the Court Circular, although, from our own personal observations, these eminent individuals seem on those very occasions to enjoy exclusively the countenance and smiles of the Court?"

His Majesty was present at the Ascot races on Tuesday. "Among the novelties," say the newspapers, "the New Royal Stand was the most prominent. This structure, which was built by Mr. Nash, presents an uncommon degree of neatness and elegance, with all the comforts which could be expected in a building of such a nature. In the lower part is an apartment appropriated exclusively to the Ladies who may accompany his Majesty.—His Majesty and suite, in two carriages, attended by outriders only, drove in at the back entrance to the Royal Stand, amid the cheers of the immense multitude. In the first carriage were his Majesty the Duke of York, and the Dukes of Wellington and Dorset; in the other the Marchioness of Conyngham, Lady E. her daughter, Lord F. Conyngham, and the Countess Lieven. In a few moments the King appeared at the front window of the Royal Stand, the Dukes of York and Wellington on his right and left. He was loudly cheered, and bowed gracefully in return. The King was dressed in a blue coat, with scarlet cuffs and collar, and a star. His Majesty seemed in high spirits, and looked extremely well. Contrary to general expectation, the Prince and Princess of Denmark did not attend the course."

Law Report.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1822.

THE KING V. MARQUIS OF WESTMEATH.

Mr. SCARLETT prayed the judgement of the Court on the noble defendant, who was found guilty upon information, charging him with sending a letter to a gentleman named Wood, with intention to provoke him to fight a duel.

This transaction arose out of an unfortunate domestic misunderstanding which induced Lady Westmeath to leave the noble defendant's house with her children. Mr. Wood, who was trustee in a deed in favour of Lady Westmeath, was called in as a mediator, but the noble defendant took offence at something which he supposed improper in the conduct of that gentleman. Meeting him in the street, a public insult was given and a challenge sent. The affidavit of the defendant not only imputed misconduct to Mr. Wood, in fomenting, rather than soothing the misunderstanding between the defendant and his Lady, but conveyed an insinuation that Miss Wood, a young lady of seventeen, whom he had introduced to society, had also exercised an influence over Lady Westmeath to his prejudice. His affidavit also stated that Mr. Wood, who is between sixty and seventy, had declared he was ready to meet him. Mr. H. W. Wood this day put in his affidavit in reply, and stated minutely the circumstances which led to the part which he took in the noble Lord's domestic affairs. He denied that he had any object but that of promoting the peace and happiness of Lord Westmeath and his Lady. He stated an act of violence committed by the noble defendant, in rushing into his house with clenched hands, and in presence of two ladies, insulting him. He denied that he said in express terms that he was ready to meet the defendant.

Miss F. Wood, in her affidavit, denied that she had used any influence over Lady Westmeath, to induce her to quit Lord Westmeath. In consequence of some violence, Lady Westmeath came to her father's house in Bolton-street.

Lord WESTMEATH said, upon looking over his papers two days since, he found a note from Lord Nugent, which proved that Mr. Wood used words which he had denied. He wished to answer that part of Mr. Wood's affidavit which denied that he said he was ready to meet him.

The Court held that it would be contrary to practice to allow further affidavits to be made by the defendant.

After the noble defendant had concluded his observations.

The Lord CHIEF JUSTICE said, "Lord Westmeath; you will attend the Court-morrow for judgment."

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, SATURDAY, MAY 18, 1822.

JUDGEMENT ON THE EARL OF WESTMEATH.

The noble defendant in this case was brought up to receive the judgement of the Court, pursuant to their Lordships' order, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment in the King's Bench, and, at the expiration of that period, to enter into sufficient sureties to keep the peace for three years, himself in 2000l. and two other individuals in 500l. each.

George the Fourth.—We are happy to observe, that the discerning Author of the *Mohawks*... (a poem just published under that title) agrees with us in thinking that the prodigious popularity of our present most gracious Sovereign is owing to the superior brilliancy of his deeds. The poet says,--- alluding to the late Monarch....

" Great George the Fourth, all must allow,
 " Wears brighter laurels on his brow ;
 " For Castlereagh and Wellington
 " Raised a French Monarch to the throne ;
 " While George the Third and Mr. Pitt,
 " Amidst the Revolution's shock,
 " Only contrived, with all their wit,
 " To bring their Ally to the block.
 " Our present George made Europe wonder,
 " When he shook Flanders with his thunder ;
 " He made great Daudy Sandy gloat.
 " With envy on his wig and coat ;
 " But would you know his brightest deed,
 " What 'twas that made him King indeed—
 " (The greatest King that ere was seen)—
 " 'Twas his chaste triumph o'er his Queen !"

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Rejected Letters.

On the last day of the short but memorable reign of the last of the Tauric Kings (for we believe the throne is still vacant), we remember a certain announcement, which spoke of Letters and Remonstrances against himself, complaining of the changed aspect of affairs since the sceptre had been placed in his hands, on which Letters he proposed to make some comments on the following day : but, alas ! how short is human foresight ! the next day saw His Sacred Majesty not only stripped of all authority himself, but made the subject of reprobation in the pages of his own Gazette.

It must, however, on the whole, be satisfactory to the Public to see the complete exposure of the machinery of this Concern, which late events have thus bared to general view. When it was asserted that the spirit and aim of the BULL was to abuse and detame the JOURNAL and all that related to its Editor and his connections, many refused credence to the existence of such a party or such a feeling, as they supposed that after being for four years exerted in vain it must have exhausted itself. But we now see not merely that this was the chief, but that it was almost the only aim of the BULL party, and that no Editor will do for them who is not prepared to keep up a perpetual war with the hated yet envied JOURNALIST. They had procured a Gentleman of education, of talent, and of character to conduct the Paper; and because he revolted at the idea of maintaining hostilities against one whom they wish to pursue perpetually as their victim—he is considered unfit for their purpose ! Can any person of character accept an office on such degrading terms hereafter ?

We select two of the Rejected Letters, above alluded to, as specimens of the sort of things that this BULL-party insist on being printed, and think it of sufficient consequence to part with their Editor rather than lose the opportunity of reviling the JOURNALIST. As usual, however, they only get deeper and deeper in the mire, whenever they attempt to write on such subjects ; and in their attempts to prove some favorite position, not only fail in doing that, but establish the very position of all others that they would most carefully have avoided ! In the two Letters that we shall republish, for instance, it will be seen that one writer clearly proves THE OPINION OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL NOT WORTH A STRAW ! and the other shews, by an equally clear method, that *the labours of all Missionaries and Bible Societies are in vain, since NO MAN CAN READ HIS BIBLE WHO DOES NOT UNDERSTAND HEBREW !!* Such is the manner in which these persons who are constantly employed digging pits for others are always sure to fall into them themselves.

The following are the Letters alluded to :—

Medical Staff.

SIR,
To the Editor of John Bull.

With much regret I observed in to-day's JOHN BULL, a letter from the Medical Staff of the Garrison of Fort William, refuting the charge (implying neglect of duty and inhumanity) recently advanced against them in the CALCUTTA JOURNAL. A public refutation was utterly unnecessary, since no Person whose opinion was worth a straw, attached the slightest credit to the charge. But the effect of your publishing the Vindication may be, that such of the numerous Calumnies which daily appear in the Radical Newspaper of this Place, as are not exposed in the same manner, may obtain partial belief amongst even the respectable portion of the Community.

I shall advert to two other false Statements, and if my doing so should have the effect of enlightening the few Persons of respectability here, who still remain in the Dark, my object in noticing them will be attained. The first is the Journalist's *modest* assertion, in his Travels in Palestine, that he read Homer with unusual Pleasure during his Passage upon the Nile ; whereas the fact is, that so far from being capable of understanding a line written by that celebrated Author, he is not even acquainted with the whole of the characters of the Grecian Alphabet ! The other, is the foul charge covertly made by the Journalist's Deputy against the Government of the Free School ; accusing them of permitting individuals to take Girls out of the School for the purpose of making Mistresses of them. This statement, I am glad to say, is as destitute of foundation as the preceding one, and it has been treated by the Governors with the silent contempt it merited.

Calcutta, 4th November, 1822.

PHILAETHES.

The blunders in this Letter are nearly as numerous as the lines.

1st.—There never was a charge against the Medical Staff implying neglect of duty and inhumanity inserted in the JOURNAL.

2d.—The Governor of Fort William attached such importance to even what was stated, as to found on it an Official Enquiry :—whether *his* opinion be worth a straw or not, it does not become us to say : but, according to this new Sage, it cannot be worth even half a one.

3d.—If the notice taken of what passes in the JOURNAL is calculated to obtain it credit, and silence is the best course, it is always easy for the BULL party to practice it ; but they no sooner get an Editor who is disposed to observe silence on this particular topic, than they fall out with him on that very score !

4th.—The *novelty* of the charge respecting the JOURNALIST pretending to read Homer on the banks of the Nile, is quite refreshing. This all-important fact was stated some four years ago in the Original Prospectus of the Travels in Palestine ; and certes from that time to this, it never entered into any other cranium that because a person was not a Greek Scholar, *therefore* he could not read Homer in English ! This wonderful discovery must have been made by some one who never heard of Pope's or Cowper's Translation ;—and whether to be ignorant of the existence of these English Books, or to be unable to read Homer in the Original, be the greatest ground of reproof, let the world decide. We repeat here, that if no man can read Homer without being a Greek Scholar, then no man can read his Bible who is not a Master of Hebrew ! and the millions of copies that are printed every year are all thrown away !!

5th.—What is meant by the JOURNALIST'S Deputy we do not understand. The charge about the Free School was made in the HURKARU, the Editor of which is as entirely free from any connection with or dependance on us, as we are on the Editors of the BULL. The JOURNALIST has neither Deputy, Assistant, nor any other similar aids, and knows nothing whatever of any Paper but his own till it appears before the world.

6th.—If MR. PHILAETHES had followed the Free School Governors example, and had the wisdom to practice "silent contempt" on his own behalf also, he would not have made so ridiculous a figure as he must now do in the eyes of all men but himself.

The next Letter is one of Advice, but, alas ! the Editor could not stay long enough connected with such a Concern to give it even a trial. It is worth preserving, however, as a curiosity.

Advice.

SIR,
To the Editor of John Bull.

As you are a stranger in this country, and consequently ignorant of the manner in which the "Paper of the Public" is conducted, you will naturally be surprised and disgusted at the vulgarity of the Journal in its strictures on the observations which you thought proper to make on commencing your Editorial career. You will not however, I trust, be discouraged by such ribaldry ; for though, as a stranger, and an unoffending one too, you might have thought yourself secure from aggression from all persons pretending to common feelings of generosity, yet you will soon learn that such courtesy is not known to the mind of your antagonist, whose motives of self interest prompt him to discard all those scruples, which the urbanity of society, and especially that of literary society, generally inculcates. You also committed the unpardonable crime of praising your predecessor, whereas the Journalist conceives that all praise belongs to himself alone.

Be assured that this illiberal attack will do you no harm : the blow will only recoil on the head of him who levelled it ; but henceforth use your knowledge of the world, and recollect that nothing is so galling to a near and selfish spirit, as the recognition of that merit in others, which is not admitted in his own instance.

2d November 1822.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The "vulgarity" of our strictures must have consisted in saying that to the new Editor we had none but friendly feelings, and hoped he would advocate more liberal principles than his predecessors ! The "ribaldry" must have been our confessing our inability to understand all his speculations ! But how self-interest could ever prompt a man to discard all the courtesies which could alone secure him a place in that public esteem by which he wholly lives—is quite beyond our comprehension !—

Perhaps this confession will also be called "vulgarity," and "ribaldry," in the Tauric Vocabulary.—But it is hardly fair to interpret the language of Bulls and other Brute Beasts by the same standard as that of Man.

A Happy Exception.

Yet barring all bother
Twixt one and the other
They were all of them Kings in their turn.

CHAPTER OF KINGS.
To the Editor of the Journal.

SIR,

Whilst laughter and contempt must attend those friends of Social Order, THE TAURISTS, there is one personage who ought to be exempt from the general ridicule attached to that body politic.

I allude not to JOHN the 1st, nor JOHN the 2nd, nor JOHN the 3rd, but the very very last King of that numerous dynasty.

I think his conduct worthy of the highest encomium, for the independent and honorable manner in which he has resigned his crown.

Though not exactly a Tory, I was about to re-echo their cry of "Libertus sub rege pio."

when I heard that Rebellion had raised its Hydra head, and JOHN THE FOURTH was obliged to resign his kingdom into the hands of his lawless subjects.

Report however says that his late Majesty is by no means disheartened by this act of treason, but that he intends referring his cause to a Court of Law.

Calcutta, Nov. 7th.

FUSBOS.

A Mad Bull.

MENG-AMOK—To Run-a-Muck.—*Marsden's Malay Dictionary.*

SIR,

To the Editor of the Journal.

On Monday morning, the inhabitants of this City of Palaces were thrown into a great consternation by the daring freaks of a Mad Bull! This animal, long supposed to be perfectly harmless and useless, broke suddenly out of his enclosure in Burra Sahib Street, (where he had been kept for some time at a great expence, though, God knows, to very little purpose,) and passing through Burke Street not without some pranks, began a most furious attack on the premises of Bibbi Schuzeef Preevlich, an infirm old lady who keeps a Salt and Opium Shop in the Southern part of the Town; tearing down Gumpuny Ghaut, the entrance to the old lady's premises, and mal-treating her dreadfully; he then tossed two promising children, (yet very young and the delight of all their acquaintance) named C O. L. O. Nisation and A. G. R. I. Culture, (this last was dressed in blue) in a most furious manner; a middle aged gentleman of great respectability, C. O. M. Merce Esq. had just time to get out of his way, leaving some valuable papers (supposed estimates, contracts, a plan for a valuable mononoly, and a petition (unsigned) behind him) to the rage of the infuriated animal, who not yet satiated continued to alarm the surrounding neighbourhood in a dreadful manner; the premises of Messrs. Torry & Co. chain manufacturers exhibited one universal confusion, many of the partners escaping by the sinks, gutters, and rat-holes as fast as they could, leaving the manufactory to the rage of the BULL.

The deformed bodies of the first sufferers were, shocking to relate! carried on the horns of the animal to John Basar, and then transmitted by him through the Eastern Window of Control House, (where every care will be taken of them, which their present helpless situation demands). The house occupied by Messrs. Kranny and Co. was much shaken by his efforts, and several valuable papers, (to which the animal appeared to have a singular aversion) were destroyed; they were principally Judicial Regulations.

He now bent all his fury on the roads and canals, which he tore up with wonderful ease; and at length exhausted was driven to a stand in Canning Street. We hear he is since dead in consequence of this violent exertion.

We are not exactly informed as to the true cast of this animal, he was first said to be of the Brahminee breed, (which in this country do what they please) but others call him a Hurry-on-a, or He-may-lie-a calf; he is certainly a *high cast* animal (perhaps from the Nelgherry Hills) and when we consider the mischief which may ensue from the dreadfully pernicious publicity of his actions, we think he ought at any rate to be stamped, taxed, or in some way secured from creating such dreadful alarm in future. The state of the sufferers remains the same, but great hopes are entertained of their amelioration.

ONE THAT ESCAPED IN THE CROWD.

Pluviometer.

REGISTER OF THE PLUVIOMETER FOR OCTOBER.

Days	Inches	SIR,	<i>To the Editor of the Journal.</i>
1	.07		The weather was very variable during the first half month. On the 17th, there was a violent storm at night commencing from the Eastward, the effects of which have been detailed in the JOURNALS. No rain fell after the 18th, but the rain of that day was collected on the 19th. There were thirteen rainy days. The quantity collected was 7.12 inches.
2	.36		
3	.25		
4		
6	.41		
9	.14		
10		Thermometer lowest 73°, highest 86°. A Thermometer placed in the Sun on the 27th, at 3 P. M. rose from 79° to 91°. I conclude, that a Barometrical Register will be published, as usual, in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, which will shew how the Mercury was affected by the stormy weather.
11		
12	.03		
15		
16	.35		
17	1.19		
18	2.98		The mornings of the 21st and 22d, very foggy.
19	.34		

The latter part of the month has been pleasant: 7.12 The mornings generally clear or cloudless, but towards noon, a few clouds (cumuli) have collected. Air very dry.

The following comparison of the quantities of rain collected in nine months of 1785, by Colonel Pearse and Mr. Trail, will evince the necessity of more than one person making observations in a large city or its neighbourhood:—

Col. Pearse. Mr. Trail. Difference.

March, ..	.564	.5	— .054	There is an excess on
April,	4.308	8.	+ 3.602	Mr. Trail's side of 6½
May,	3.690	6.	+ 2.310	inches, but in the month
June,	26.061	21.4	— 1.061	of September alone he
July,	12.192	12.8	+ 0.608	has 4½ more.
August, ..	10.661	9.3	— 0.361	In June, the quantity
September	7.032	11.7	+ 4.668	stated by Mr. Trail is less.
October, ..	2.863	1.4	— 1.463	Col. Pearse, however, col-
November, ..	1.023	.5	— 0.523	lected only 18.611 inches,
	68.384	74.6		having added 7.45 inches
				for overflows, which
				shews that his rain-gage was not well constructed.

On the 23d of June, Mr. Trail collected 5.9 (2½ inches more than Col. Pearse), a large quantity for one day.

Much depends upon the size and form of the Pluviometer as well as upon its sitoation. It has been ascertained that a larger quantity of rain falls into a square vessel than into a circular one, in the course of a year. Rain gages intended to be used in this country, should be capable of containing at least six inches of water.

The mean of Col. Pearse's and Mr. Trail's statements for 3 years, (the latter for 1784, 1785, and the former from March 1785 to February 1786) will be 75.94 inches.

The average quantity of rain collected by a Gentleman at Chowringhee, in 5 years, (1796 to 1800) was about 58 inches—the exact quantity cannot be ascertained on account of an accident which happened to the rain-gage—the largest quantity was in 1797 68.81, and the lowest 1799 45.43. I have seen Journals for other years, but they make no mention of the quantity of rain, which is a material omission, as without a knowledge of it no

judgment can be formed of the comparative wetness or dryness of any particular season, or what kind of weather is likely to follow.

Mr. Kirwan, who has written much on Meteorology, and taken great pains to procure Journals for the Royal Irish Academy, considers them to be of much use when continued for a number of years, but not otherwise. If the Asiatic Society be aware of what has been said by him and others, it may appear surprising that they have not published any Meteorological Journal, since 1785.

The quantity of rain which fell this season at Bombay, is probably twice as much as has fallen here, reckoning the latter to be about 60 inches; and 3 times what falls in England, except in places situated near mountains, such as Kendal.

The river Hoogly has risen higher than usual this season. Your Up-country Correspondents will be able to inform us of the cause of it.

Evaporation.

October 15, ..	7 A. M. dry 82° wet 80° overcast.
Thermometer { October 20, ..	7 A. M. dry 77° wet 76° fair.

4 P. M. dry 78° wet 73

Evaporation of water from a circle of five inches diameter in 24 hours.

within doors. without doors.

October 22,025 inch. .21 inch.

Chowringhee, November 2, 1822.

A. B

Selections.

Madras, Oct. 23, 1822.—The usual Salute on Saturday morning announced the return of the Honorable the Governor and suite to the Presidency in the full enjoyment of health.—Lady Munro and Lady Grey have also rejoined our Society from Bangalore.

A Special Court was held yesterday at 11 o'clock for the purpose of swearing in Sir Willingham Franklin,—the new Puisne Judge of His Majesty's Supreme Court of Judicature at this Presidency.—The usual Salute was fired on the occasion.—The customary oaths were also administered to John Savage, Esq. previous to entering on his legal functions as a Barrister of the Supreme Court.

The Arrival of the DAVID SCOTT may be hourly expected---as she was at Madeira with the PROVIDENCE and had resolved on quitting that Island two days after the departure of the latter vessel....The PROVIDENCE will sail in prosecution of her voyage to Calcutta on Sunday next.

Nothing but contrary winds could have retarded the arrival of the homeward-bound Ship NANCY....She got clear of the River on the 1st instant---and no doubt is entertained of her immediate appearance....We hear that she has Freight and Passengers from the Port awaiting her arrival.

The violence of the Monsoon will alone prevent the YORK making her appearance in a few days....We have been favored with the perusal of private Letters intimating her engagement to the Honorable Company "to bring out a quantity of Goods to Madras," and she will return to England, as announced on a former occasion, with all practicable despatch.

The awful sentence of the Law was yesterday carried into execution on John Rodgers—to whose situation we gave publicity in our Supplement of Wednesday last. Nothing could exceed the deep contrition of the unfortunate malefactor—attributable solely to the humane exertions of the Revd. W. Roy, whose benevolent precepts and unremitting attention had awakened the unhappy man to a full sense of his awful situation. For the sake of example, and to give the greatest possible publicity to the solemn spectacle, the execution took place on the Northern Esplanade, in the presence of H. M. 41st Regiment, and a numerous concourse of spectators. The following is a true confession of the unfortunate man, dictated by himself and published at his own request:

TO THE PUBLIC.

Madras Jail, October 22, 1822.

Impressed with a deep sense of the sinful life that I have lived, I do this make my last confession, to be published for the good of my fellow-creatures, to prevent them from involving themselves in the same guilt, and bringing themselves to the shameful end that I have brought myself to. I hope that every one who hears of my unhappy fate will

take warning and avoid all kinds of bad company. Bad company, drinking, swearing, and following after bad women, have been the cause of bringing me to what I have come to; but I hope through the Blood of our blessed Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, that I shall be forgiven all my sins; in him do I put my trust, (O let me not be confounded).—My dear Brother Soldiers, who are exposed to so many dangers through that overwhelming enemy—arrack, let me warn you against this cursed liquor that has brought so many brave men to ruin. You will hardly ever hear of a case that is brought before the Civil Court but there is arrack mentioned. Heated with arrack, and burning with jealousy on account of a wretched woman, I murdered a man whom I never intended to hurt, and who the same day was my bottle companion and on the highest terms of friendship with me. This I hope will fully shew what drinking and bad company may bring a man to.

JOHN RODGERS, HIS X MARK, H. M. 54th Regt.

Witnesses { WM. ROY, Chaplain,

{ MICHL. KIOGH, H. M. 30th Regt. HIS X MARK.

Aseergurh.—By letters we received yesterday from Aseergurh, it appears they have had one of the heaviest falls of rain there in September ever recollect by the oldest inhabitants of the place. The last fall continued from the noon of the 12th to the morning of the 16th of September, during the whole of which period the rain never ceased, and it blew at the same time a perfect gale of wind from the S. W. (which is the quarter from whence it blew all the rains) the whole time, the consequence was, very great damage sustained by the Houses falling, crops spoilt, and the loss of lives from the rise and overflowing of Nullahs. In the City of Boorhanpoor, no less than from 1,600 to 2,000 Houses have fallen, and nearly double that number are damaged. In Juhannabad across the Taptee only 20 Houses remain out of 300 and many lives were there lost. The greatest damage was at the Fort and small Town of Aunonair, situated about 12 koss from Aseergurh, up the Taptee, which has been swept bodily away, and no remains of it or its inhabitants have been found. It was situated on a small peninsula, on two sides of which were Nullahs, and the Taptee on a third side, the sudden rise of all which was the cause of this disaster. There is not a Town or Village but what has suffered more or less, and the Khureef crops are mostly destroyed; however to make up for it the Rubbee crops are expected to be very productive, and there will be more gram and wheat sown this year than there has been for these many years past. There is hardly a Bungalow in the Fort but what has suffered in some way or other.

We learn also from the same quarter that the surrounding Country under Scindeep's jurisdiction, is going fast to ruin, owing to the exactions of the different authorities deputed by him, so much so, that our correspondent says it is really distressing to hear the complaints that are made daily. Where agreements were made for 1 Rupee now 5, 6, 7 and as far as 9 Rupees are demanded; the Riots have disposed of their cattle and valuables and are reduced to penury, and unable to leave their Villages, from being greatly in debt, as no Revenue can be raised from them. The heads of Villages are now taxed, and the end will be, our correspondent says, that many of them will emigrate.

Our correspondent speaks in high terms of the climate of Asergurh. The Corps stationed there has been very healthy. They had only 60 in the Hospital, and last year, at the same season there were nearly 150. This however, is considered in some respects to be owing to the great care taken to prevent the men from exposing themselves to the sun and night dews.

Bhopulpore.—A body of 1200 Horse, and about double the number of foot under Umbagee Ghanika, one of Scindeep's Sirdars, have turned refractory we bear, and quitted Gualior sometime about the middle of the last month, and retired to Nurweer to Poonah, their country, and would not molest in any way our own or the territories belonging to native Chiefs under our protection. The Government of Bombay, it was understood, wishes that no bodies of men from that part of India exceeding 350, should be permitted to proceed to the Dukhan, and not even these unless the authorities there are satisfied that they will not plunder or otherwise molest the country thro' which they may pass. By Bhesla lies the high road from Gualior to the Dukhan proper. Two six pounders, a detachment of from 2 to 300 men of the 2d of the 18th Infantry and about 200 of Robert's Horse, are ordered, we hear, to move from Sagur towards Bhesla. Major Henley, agent to the Governor General at Bhopal, it is said, purposed proceeding to Shumshabad from Seesor with more troops, when the whole from Sagur, &c. were to be concentrated for the purpose of opposing Umbagee, should be come in the direction of Bhesla with his present force. The 2d of the 30th at Bhopulpore near Narsingarh, were also ordered, it is said, to be prepared to meet Umbagee, should he come into its neighbourhood. The above information was given us by a friend, and may be relied on for its general accuracy.—John Bull.

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Government Orders.

MILITARY.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 29, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions:

9th Regiment Native Infantry.—Ensign George Gordon to be Lieutenant, from the 17th October 1822, in succession to Preston deceased.

29th Regiment Native Infantry.—Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant William Hales to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Russel Kerr to be Lieutenant, from the 29th October 1822, in succession to MacGregor deceased.

Mr. Richard Chitty, Cadet of Infantry, who was admitted to the Service in General Orders of the 18th instant, is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission to be adjusted hereafter.

Mr. John Davidson, having satisfied Government on the several points of qualification required by the Honorable the Court of Directors, in the 115th Paragraph of their General Letter dated 8th May last, and published in General Orders of the 13th ultimo, is admitted to the Service as an Assistant Surgeon, from the 7th instant.

Ensign E. N. Townsend, of the 2d Battalion, 15th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Lieutenant J. Hadaway, of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, Assistant Revenue Surveyor of Moradabad, has obtained, in the Territorial Department, under date the 21st instant, leave of absence for Six Months, to enable him to proceed on the River, for the benefit of his health.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Assistant Surgeon Francis Gold to perform the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Meerut, in the room of Assistant Surgeon William Leslie, nominated in the Political Department, on the 20th of September last, to officiate as Medical Officer at Oodeypoor.

FORT WILLIAM; OCTOBER 25, 1822.

The indulgence granted, in General Orders of the 25th April 1817, to European Women the wives of Soldiers in European Corps, respecting their being regularly received into Hospital under Sicknes, is extended to Women the offspring of Native Mothers by European Fathers, such Women being the lawful Wives of Soldiers under similar situation.

Two Ayahs, at the Monthly Pay of Six Rupees each, are authorized to be permanently attached to the Presidency General Hospital, as attendant on female Patients.

An additional European Overseer is authorized to be attached to the 18th or Dacca Division of the Barrack Department, for the express purpose of attending to the Lime Boats.

His Lordship in Council, with a view to the convenience of the public service, is pleased to sanction the transfer of the Posts of Saharunpoore and Deyrah in the Dhoon from the 12th to the 11th Division of the Barrack Department, in lieu of which Dehly and Goorgawon are added to the 12th Division.

FORT WILLIAM; NOVEMBER 2, 1822.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointment:

27th Regiment Native Infantry: Captain George Warden to be Major, from the 18th October 1822, in succession to Arden deceased. Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant William Cunningham to be Captain of a Company, from the 18th October 1822, in succession to Arden deceased. Ensign Bentinck William Ebbart to be Lieutenant, from the 18th October 1822, in succession to Arden deceased.

Assistant Surgeon William Cameron to perform the Medical duties of the Marine Registry Office, vice Muston, who resigns that appointment.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, Cadets of Infantry, are admitted to the Service on this Establishment, in conformity with their appointment by the Honorable the Court of Directors:

Infantry: Mr. Robert Warden Fraser, date of arrival in Fort William 31st October 1822. Mr. Frederick Bennett, date of arrival in Fort William 30th October 1822.

Mr. Fraser is promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

The following Officers have returned to their duty on this Establishment, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank:

Captain John Cheape, of the Corps of Engineers, date of arrival in Fort William, 30th October 1822.

Captain C. C. Smyth, of the 31st Regiment Light Cavalry, date of arrival in Fort William, 30th October 1822.

Captain E. J. Honeywood of the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, date of arrival in Fort William, 30th October 1822.

Captain James Ferguson; of the 23d Regiment Native Infantry, Commanding the Escort of the Resident in Malwa and Rajpootana, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private Affairs, with leave of Absence from the 15th December ensuing, to proceed to Bombay for the purpose of embarking at that Presidency.

The permission granted to Ensign R. J. H. Birch, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Order of the 13th September last, to proceed to Europe for one Year on his Private Affairs, is commuted to a Furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Captain J. Smith, Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, having reported his arrival at Fort William, from Sea, on sick leave, is directed to resume the duties of his Staff situation. The temporary appointment of Lieutenant Gordon, of the 12th Regt. N. I. in General Orders of the 19th Nov. 1821, in the room of Capt. Smith, will accordingly cease.

The following Appointment made by the Governor General, is notified in General Orders:—Assistant Surgeon W. W. Hewett, M.D. to be 2d Assistant Garrison Surgeon, vice Cameron, nominated to the Medical Duties of the Marine Registry Office.

Wm. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 29, 1822.

Major M. Boyd, of the 25th Regt. N. I. is appointed a Member of the General Court Martial assembled at the Presidency, in obedience to General Orders of the 30th of April last, in the room of Capt. MacGregor, of the 29th N. I. deceased.

Assistant Surgeon Clark, is appointed to do duty in the Hospital of H. M.'s 17th Foot, in room of Assistant Surgeon Heynes, who is relieved from that duty.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, October 30, 1822.

Lient. H. B. Henderson is removed from the 2d to the 1st Batt. 9th Regt. N. I.

Lient. George Gordon, of the 9th Regt. N. I. is posted to the 2d Battalion of the Corps.

Capt. I. Swinton is removed from the 2d to the 1st Batt. 29th Regt. Native Infantry.

Captain W. Hales and Lieutenant Russel Kerr of the 29th Regiment Native Infantry, are posted to the 2d Battalion of the Corps.

Ensign James Craigie is posted to the 1st Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, instead of the 2d Battalion as stated in General Orders of the 23d instant, and directed to join the former Corps at Benares by water.

Ensign Joseph Peacocke is removed from the European Regiment to the 29th Regiment Native Infantry as junior of his rank, and posted to the 2d Battalion, but will proceed by water to Benares and do duty with the 1st Battalion of the Corps until further orders.

Ensign Richard Chitty, whose promotion is notified in Government General Orders of the 29th instant, is posted to the 9th Regiment Native Infantry and 2d Battalion. Ensign Chitty is permitted to do duty with the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment Native Infantry until further orders.

The following Posting and Removal are to take place in the Regiment of Artillery:

Lieutenant C. Grant to the 1st Troop Horse Artillery.

Lieutenant C. C. Chesney is removed from the 3d Company 3d Battalion to the 6th Company 2d Battalion. Lieutenant Chesney will do duty with the Head-Quarters of Artillery at Dum-Dum until the arrival of his Company at the Presidency.

The leave granted to Lieutenant Dickson to proceed to the Presidency in General Orders of the 4th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

The undermentioned Officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 17th Regiment,—Capt. Clough, from 1st November to 1st January 1823, to the Sand Heads, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 30th Regiment,—Capt. McKie, from 10th January to 10th August 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Light Cavalry,—Lieutenant and Adjutant Wheeler, from 31st October to 1st December in extension, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River.

2d Battalion Artillery,—Lieutenant R. C. Dickson, from 1st October to 1st January 1823, to Lucknow and Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, November 1, 1822.

At an European General Court Martial re-assembled at Fort William on Monday the 14th October 1822, of which Lieutenant-Colonel M. Shawe, C. B., His Majesty's 87th Regiment, was President, Lieutenant James William Dunbar, of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

" For conduct unbecoming an Officer and a Gentleman in the following instances :

First.—" For having commenced and entered into a disgraceful personal Contest with another Officer of the same Corps on the Evening of the 2d of May 1822, at Chittagong."

Second.—" For exhibiting himself in a shameful state of Intoxication before certain Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys of the Corps to which he belongs on the same Evening, at the same place."

Third.—" For appearing in a state of disgraceful Intoxication before a Court of Enquiry ordered to investigate into his conduct; and that of the late Brevet-Captain and Lieutenant Forster of the same Corps, on the Morning of the 4th of May, and then and there behaving in a highly outrageous and unbecoming manner."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Finding.—" That the Prisoner Lieutenant Dunbar is Guilty of the first Charge, with exception of the word "commenced."

" That the Prisoner Lieutenant Dunbar is Not Guilty of the Second Charge.

" That the Prisoner Lieutenant Dunbar is Guilty of the Third Charge."

Sentence.—" The Court having found the Prisoner Lieutenant J. W. Dunbar of the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry Guilty of so much of the First Charge as is set forth in the Finding, and of the whole of the Third Charge, do Sentence him to be suspended from Rank and Pay for Six Calendar Months."

Approved and Confirmed, (Signed) HASTINGS.

Lieutenant Dunbar is released from arrest; and his Suspension from Rank and Pay is to take effect from this date.

Ensign James Burney, of the 2d Battalion 1st Regiment is permitted to do duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment at Barrackpore until the 1st February, when he will proceed and join the Corps to which he belongs.—This cancels the unexpired part of the leave granted to Ensign Burney in General Orders of the 13th June.

Ensign C. H. Boisragon, of the 2d Battalion 26th Regiment, is permitted to do duty with the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment at Barrackpore until the 15th of December, when he will proceed and join the Corps to which he belongs.

Regimental Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Elliot, C. B., under date 2d September, appointing Cornet (now Lieutenant) Angelo to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 7th Regiment Light Cavalry, during the absence of Lieutenant Stedman, are confirmed,

The appointment by Major Stirling, under date, Camp Ghurandah, 15th October 1822, of Lieutenant J. Allen to act as Adjutant to the Right Wing of the 7th Cavalry during its separation from the Left Wing, is confirmed.

The appointment by Lieutenant-Colonel Smith, Commanding the Sanger Force, in Division Orders under date the 14th October, of Assistant Surgeon Hamilton to the Medical charge of the 2d Battalion 30th Native Infantry, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement.

Battalion Orders by Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson, under date 19th October, appointing Lieutenant Winton to officiate as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 27th Regiment, vice Lieutenant Hoggan appointed to act as Adjutant and Pay Master of Native Invalids, are confirmed.

The leave of absence granted to Major Bird of the 2d Battalion 2d Regiment, in General Orders of the 8th ultimo, is cancelled at his own request.

Lieutenant-Colonel Ahmety of the Artillery is relieved from the General Court Martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel Greenstreet is President, and Captain J. J. Gordon of the 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed a Member thereof in his room.

The undermentioned Ensigns, recently posted, are permitted to continue doing duty with the Corps specified opposite to their names, until further orders:

Ensign J. R. Bigge of the 1st Battalion 9th, with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment.

Ensign A. L. Barwell, of the 1st Battalion 18th, with the 1st Battalion 13th Regiment.

Ensign R. Nelson, of the 1st Battalion 22d, with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

1st Battalion 4th Regiment,—Ensign M. T. West, from 1st November, to 1st March 1823, to remain at the Presidency, on his private affairs.

2d Regiment Light Cavalry,—Lieutenant P. Schalch, from 1st November, to 1st December, to remain at the Presidency.

In Medical Charge at Lohargong,—Assistant Surgeon J. F. Royle, from 15th November to 13th March 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 21st Regiment,—Ensign R. Smith, from 1st November, to 1st January 1823, to remain at the Presidency, on his private affairs.

European Regiment,—Brevet Captain M. S. Hogg, from 1st November, to 15th March 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

4th Battalion Artillery,—Major Parker, from 15th November, to 15th May 1823, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Captain Curphey is appointed to the charge of the 4th Battalion of Artillery during the absence of Major Parker.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore on the 30th of September 1822, Shaikh Muddarie, Jemadar of the Furrakabad Provincial Battalion, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz. " For gross and shameful neglect of duty in the following Instances :"

First.—" In not taking sufficient precautions, availing himself of the means at his disposal, to Guard and secure certain notorious offenders committed to his charge, and under Sentence by the Civil Power, in consequence of which neglect the Prisoners in question rose upon the party commanded by him on the 15th of April 1822, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon in the neighbourhood of the Village of Bhundapoore on the bank of the Ganges, in the Pergannah of Currah, and possessed themselves of the Boat and Arms of the Guard."

Second.—" For not using his utmost endeavours, to retrieve the consequences of the negligence, by taking prompt and decisive measures to re-secure the persons of the Convicts who had so risen, in consequence of which, Nine out of the Twelve Prisoners under his charge, succeeded in effecting their escape."

" The conduct of Shaikh Muddarie, being in both instances highly disgraceful and unbecoming the Character of an officer."

Under which Charges the Court came to the following decision;

Finding and Sentence.—The Prisoner having no evidence to call, he is directed to withdraw, and the Court having maturely weighed and deliberated upon the whole of what has appeared before them, are of opinion that he is Guilty of all and every part of the Crimes laid to his Charge; which being in breach of the Articles of War, they adjudge him to be dismissed from the Service of the Honorable Company."

Approved and Confirmed, (Signed) HASTINGS.

Before the same Court Martial re-assembled at Cawnpore, on the 1st of October, 1822. Sheaden Havildar, Annund and Aumun Naicks, and Mahannud, Jawaher, Doojun, Rampersaud, Choteeloll, Gungaram, Bhuwany, (son of Joyram), Jhundoo, Mahatab, Shewa, Joora, Golab, Konhur Sing, Jewun, Roheem Sing, Bhujuun, and Bhowany 2d, Sepoys of the Furrakabad Provincial Battalion, were arraigned upon the undermentioned charges; viz.

First.—" For gross and scandalous neglect of duty, and want of courage and decision, on the 15th of April, 1822, about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in the neighbourhood of the Village of Bhundapoore, on the bank of the Ganges, in the Pergannah of Currah, in allowing certain Prisoners placed under their charge to make themselves masters of their Arms, and in not doing their utmost upon that occasion to repossess themselves of the same."

Second.—" For similar gross and scandalous neglect of duty, in not using their utmost endeavours to retake the Prisoners in question, when they had succeeded in making their escape from under their charge."

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision:

Finding and Sentence.—The Court having maturely deliberated upon what has appeared before them, are of opinion, that the Prisoners are severally Guilty of both Charges preferred against them; which being in breach of the Articles of War, do Sentence them as follows: Sheaden Havildar, and Annund and Aumun Naicks, to be respectively reduced to the Rank of Sepoy, and to be put upon the Roads for the term of three years. The remaining Prisoners, viz. Mahannud, Jawaher, Doojun, Rampersaud, Choteeloll, Gungaram, Bhuwany, (son of Joyram), Jhundoo, Mahatab, Shewa, Joora, Golab, Konhur Sing, Jewun, Roheem Sing, Bhujuun, and Bhowany 2d, Sepoys, to be placed upon the Roads for the space of two years; and the Court respectfully beg leave to recommend that they be all dismissed from the Service of the Honorable Company."

Approved and Confirmed, (Signed) HASTINGS.

The above Sentences are to take effect from the date on which the Orders may be published at Cawnpore; and the whole of the Prisoners are to be struck off the Rolls of the Furrakabad Provincial Battalion from the same date.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; November 2, 1822.

The new Pattern Sword recently sanctioned in His Majesty's Army is permitted to be worn by the Officers of the Bengal Establishment.

The sword is to be worn suspended from Slings with Swivels, on a Shoulder Belt by Officers of Infantry whether of Flank or Battalion Companies.—Field or mounted Officers will continue to use the Waist Belt.

Ensign James Molony, who stands posted to the 1st Battalion 28th Native Infantry in General Orders of the 23d ultimo, is permitted to continue and do duty with the 1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry at Cuttack, until further orders.

Friday, November 8, 1822

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Ensign Hall, doing duty with the European Regiment, having been reported duly qualified, is directed to proceed by water and join the 1st Battalion 13 Regiment at Midnapore to which he stands posted.

Garrison Orders by Lieutenant-General Marley, Commanding Allahabad, under date the 20th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Hogan to take charge of the 1st Battalion of Native Invalids, are confirmed.

Ensign W. H. R. Boland, of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to do duty with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment, until further orders.

Ensign Frederick St. John Stuart posted to the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment in General Orders of the 23d ultimo, is directed to join his Corps at Asseerghur by water, instead of doing duty with the 2d Battalion 20th Regiment as stated in General Orders above quoted.—Ensign Stuart will proceed under charge of Ensign Battelman.

Ensign John Thomas Lowe, of the 28th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed Aid de-Camp to Major-General Gregory from the 1st instant.—The temporary appointment of Captain Read to officiate as Aid-de-Camp to the Major-General will accordingly cease from that date.

Ensign H. Fitz Simons, of the European Regiment, is permitted to remain and do duty with 1st Battalion 13th Regiment at Midnapore, until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have Leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 2d Regiment,—Ensign W. Hunter, from 10th November to 10th February 1823, to visit Rungpore, on private affairs.

2d Battalion 21st Regiment,—Brevet Captain Williamson, from 20th November to 20th March, 1823, to visit the presidency, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 28th Regiment,—Ensign Curgiven, from 10th November to 10th April 1823, in extension, to enable him to rejoin.

1st Battalion 25th Regiment,—Lieut. Lewes, from 15th October to 15th April, 1823, in extension, to enable him to join his Corps.

4th Regiment Light Cavalry,—Lieut-Colonel Elliott, C. B., from 20th November to 20th May, 1823, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 4, 1822.

Major J. Truscott and Brevet-Captain N. Wallace are removed from the 2d to the 1st Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major G. Ward, Captain W. Cunningham, and Lieutenant B. W. Ebbihi, of the 27th Native Infantry, are posted to the 2d Battalion of the Regiment.

Ensign R. W. Fraser, whose admission to the Service is notified in Government General Orders of the 2d instant, is directed to proceed by water to Chittagong, and join the 2d Battalion 13th Regiment Native Infantry, the Corps to which he stands posted.

A Special Committee will assemble on Wednesday Morning at Sunrise, at the new Custom House, to inspect and report upon the part of that building which remained to be completed, and which will be pointed out to the Committee by Lieutenant Buxton of Engineers.

President:—Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Wood, C. B., Engineers.

Members:—Captain Wm. Swinton, Offg. Superintendent of Buildings. Captain Hutchinson, Engineers.

The Committee will transmit their Report to the Office of the Secretary to the Military Board, and report their having done so to this Department, when they will consider the Committee as dissolved.

Assistant Surgeon Corbet is directed to proceed in Medical charge of a Detachment of His Majesty's Troops to Berhampore, and will report himself without delay to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces.

Assistant Steward Tibbets will also proceed with the above Detachment to Berhampore, from whence he will return to his duty at the Presidency General Hospital.

Lieutenant John Paton is appointed Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Battalion 29th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Hales promoted to a Company.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of Absence:

2d Battalion 15th Regiment,—Captain Wallis, from 15th October to 1st February 1823, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

W. L. WATSON, Acting Adj't. General of the Army.

THE FOLLOWING ARE GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED TO HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; October 28, 1822.

Lieutenant Colonel Shawe of the 87th Regt. who was detained at Fort William, on public Service as President of a General Court Martial, when that Corps embarked for Dinapore, being now relieved from that duty, he will be pleased to proceed to rejoin the 87th, at Ghazzeepore, by water, with all convenient expedition.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; October 29, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following Promotions and appointment until his Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

17th Light Dragoons:—Cornet Frederick Loftus, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Daniel deceased, date to be hereafter announced.

24th Foot:—Ensign W. T. R. Smith, from the 47th Foot to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice G. Darling deceased, 3d October 1822.

47th Foot:—George Woodburn, Junior, Gentleman, to be Ensign without purchase, vice W. T. R. Smith promoted in the 24th Foot, 3d October 1822.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; October 30, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

17th Light Dragoons:—Lieutenant William Graham from the 16th Light Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Menteath who exchanges, 25th April 1822.

39th Foot:—Gentleman Cadet H. M. Dixon from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Gunning appointed to the 52d Regiment, 25th April 1822.

38th Foot:—Lieutenant Thos. Kerr, from the Half pay of the 100th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Osborne who exchanges, receiving the difference, 9th May, 1822.

41st Foot:—Captain Lord George Bentinck from half pay of the 50th Foot to be Captain, vice Saunderson who exchanges, receiving the difference, 9th May 1822.

Ensign Wm. Childers from the Half pay of the 10th Foot, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Copson deceased, 25th April 1822.

89th Foot:—Assistant Surgeon James Walsh from the Half pay of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Pope whose Appointment has not taken place, 25th April 1822.

Memorandum:—The Appointment of Assistant Surgeon Greig from the half pay of the 22d Light Dragoons to be Assistant Surgeon in 53d Foot, and his removal from that Corps to the 4th Light Dragoons have been Cancelled.

Captain John Fraser of the 8th Light Dragoons placed upon Half pay, 25th March 1822.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; Oct. 30, 1822.

His Majesty has been pleased to make the following Promotions and Appointments.

11th Light Dragoons:—Cornet Hon'ble Henry Dundas Shore to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Wall promoted in the 81st Foot, 23d May 1822. This Cancels Cornet Shore's Promotion, vice Brisco deceased.

11th Light Dragoons:—Edw'l. Astley Gent. to be Cornet by purchase, vice Shore, 23d May 1822. This Cancels the appointment of Ensign R. Lawrie, from 46th Foot, vice Shore.

17th Light Dragoons:—Gentleman Cadet Lewis Sheden from the Royal Military College to be Cornet by purchase, vice Fancont promoted in the 91st Foot, 23d May 1822.

20th Foot:—Ensign Wm. Boates from the 79th Foot to be Ensign, vice Martin appointed to the 85th Foot, 23d May 1822.

54th Foot:—Captain Jas. Arthur Butler from Half pay 80th Foot, to be Captain, vice Thos. Kirby who exchanges, 23d May 1822.

Gentleman Cadet Henry William Harris from the Royal Military College to be Ensign by purchase, vice Townshend, appointed to the 79th Foot, 23d May 1822.

Memorandum:—The Commission of Lieutenant Sherburne of the 1st Foot has been antedated to 18th October 1820, but he has not been allowed to receive any back pay.

For Lieutenant Wm. Maxwell, from the Half pay 6th Foot to be Lieutenant in the 14th Foot, vice Frankland, who exchanges, read vice Hugh Lloyd Franklin placed upon Half pay 6th Foot.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; Oct. 30, 1822.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief of India is pleased to make the following appointments until His Majesty's pleasure shall be known.

4th Light Dragoons:—Lieutenant Wm. Fitzmaurice from the 65th Foot to be Lieutenant vice J. Methold who exchanges, 17th August, 1822.

11th Light Dragoons:—Lieutenant J. Campbell, 2d, from the 46th Foot to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Brisco deceased, date to be hereafter announced.

65th Foot:—Lieutenant John Methold from the 4th Dragoons to be Lieutenant, vice Fitzmaurice who exchanges, 17th August 1822.

Memorandum:—The Appointment of Roger Swetenham, Gent. to be Ensign in the 46th Foot vice Rawdon Lawrie, removed to the 11th Dragoons, has not taken place.

The Appointment of Henry Stanislaus La Roche, Gent. to be Ensign in the 59th Foot, vice Heming appointed to the 14th Foot, has not taken place.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 2, 1822.

The unexpired period of the Leave of Absence granted to Lieutenant McKenzie of the 14th Foot, is cancelled, and that Officer having been reported duly qualified, is appointed to act as Interpreter to Lieutenant Col. Mac Laine's Detachment on its passage up the River.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Butcher of the 11th Dragoons is directed to act as Adjutant to the above Troops during their Passage to Cawnpore and Meerut.

Lieutenant Child of the 24th is directed to proceed on Duty to Berhampore with the Volunteers of the 13th Regiment under Captain Gill, whence he will return to Fort William at his earliest convenience after the Men shall have been delivered over to the 38th Regiment.

Lieutenant Spaight of the 87th will take charge of the Invalids of that Corps at present in Fort William, upon the departure of Lieutenant Child.

Captain Wetherall of the Royal Regiment has Leave to proceed to Europe on his Private Affairs, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his Embarkation.

Captain Franklyn of the 24th Regiment, and Lieutenant Bonby of the 53d have permission to proceed to Europe for the purpose of rejoining their respective Corps under Orders to embark for England.

Upon the arrival at Fort William of the Wing of the 44th Regiment, under Lieut. Col. Hardinge, the Volunteers for that Corps, at present attached to the 17th will join their Regiment, and the acting Brigade Major King's Troops will be pleased at his earliest convenience to make over the accounts, &c. &c. of the Men to Lieut. Col. Hardinge.

The Officers named in the Margin,* who from time to time were posted to do duty with the Volunteers are to consider themselves relieved from the date on which the Men shall have joined the 44th.

Colonel Edwards will be pleased after delivering over the Detachment to Lieut. Col. Hardinge, to forward to the Adjutant General His Majesty's Forces, a numerical Return in which all casualties among the Men, Women and Children, which may have occurred since they joined the 17th Regiment, are to be carefully detailed.

A similar Return of the Volunteers, for the 13th, is to be transmitted in like manner to the Adjutant General upon their embarkation for Berhampore.

Colonel Sir Samuel F. Whittingham, whose appointment to the Staff as Quarter Master General of His Majesty's Forces in India, was announced in General Orders of the 25th January last, having arrived, he will assume the duties of his Office and be obeyed accordingly. The date whence his Allowances are to commence will be adjusted hereafter by Government.

Brevet Major Bristow will resume his functions as Brigade Major to the King's Troops, and Brevet Major Streetfield will be pleased to rejoin the 87th regiment, at Ghazeeapore, whither he is to proceed by water from Calcutta.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; November 4, 1822.

The Appointments of the Officers named in the Margin to do duty with the Troops proceeding up the River, as announced in General Orders of the 24th October and 2d November, 1822. Nos. 2737, 2746 and 2750, have not taken place.

Ensign Harris of the 87th Regiment, is nominated to proceed on duty with Lieutenant Col. McLaine's Detachment to Ghazeeapore, and Lieutenant Cary 41st Foot, will accompany Captain Gill's detail of Volunteers by water to Berhampore, whence he is to return to Calcutta, at his earliest convenience after the Men have been delivered over to the 38th Regiment.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

NOTICE.

Town Major's Office, Fort William, November 6, 1822.

It is notified for the information of the Public, that the new Road leading from the Government House through Hastings' Sortie, and the Piassey Gate, will be opened for Ingress into Fort William on the Morning of Saturday the 9th instant, subject to the same Regulations as the other Entrances. By Command,

J. VAUGHAN, Town and Fort Major.

* Capt. Burrows, 41st Foot. Capt. Jacob, 65th Foot. Lieut. Cox, 87th Foot. Ensign Poole, 24th Foot.

† Capt. Goate, 87th Foot. Lt. Maxwell, 11th Drs. Lt. McKenzie, 14th Foot. Lt. Child, 24th Foot.

Notice to Correspondents.

We are requested to inform our Correspondent "AN ADMIRER OF THE SEX TWO' NO QUIXOTE," that he is mistaken in supposing the writer "UNUS IN TURBA," to be YACOOB TONSON, or a Doctor.

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Nov. 6	Hero of Malown	British	J. Neish	Penang
6	Union	Amren.	S. Cook	Boston

Stations of Vessels in the River.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 6, 1822.

At Diamond Harbour.—H. C. S. ASTELL,—CATHERINE, passed down.

Kedgeree.—CAMORNS. (P.) inward-bound, remains,—GANGES, outward-bound, remains,—FRANCIS WARDEN, and VENUS, passed up.

New Anchorage.—H. C. Ships PRINCE REGENT, ASIA, DORSETSHIRE, and WARREN HASTINGS.

Military Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals &c., and Departures from, the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant Colonel Fetherstone, H. Invalid Establishment, from Allahabad. Captain E. J. Honeywood, 7th Cavalry, from England. Captain C. C. Smyth, 3d ditto, from ditto. Captain J. Cheape, Engineers, from ditto. Captain R. Smith, ditto, from ditto. Captain Stephen, Engineers, from Allahabad. Brevet Captain N. Penny, 1st Battalion 14th Native Infantry, from Pertaub Ghur. As instant Surgeon E. J. Yeatman, M. D. from Europe. Assistant Surgeon J. Ronald, ditto, from ditto. Assistant Surgeon J. R. Buchanan, from Penang. Lieutenant H. Lawrence, 2d Battalion 19th Native Infantry, from ditto.

Departures.—Captain W. W. Moore, 2d Battalion 12th Native Infantry, to the Cape. Captain W. Guise, 1st Battalion 9th Native Infantry, to Europe. Captain W. Bidwell, 2d Battalion 4th Native Infantry, to Europe. Assistant Surgeon Joseph Duncan, to the Cape.

Marriages.

On the 4th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. J. PARSON, Mr. WILLIAM BLACK, to Miss ROSA MARIA LEANDRO.

On the 4th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, Mr. JOHN PARRY, to Miss C. BURGH.

On the 24 instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. CORRIE, Mr. R. W. WADDY, to Mrs. PHÆBE GREEN, Widow of the late Mr. WILLIAM GREEN, of Bankipore.

Births.

At Belaspore, near Ryepoor, on the 15th ultimo, Mrs. P. MOXEN, of a Daughter.

At Vellore, on the 12th ultimo, the Lady of Major W. C. OLIVER, of the 6th Regiment of Native Infantry, of a Son.

At St. Thomas's Mount, Madras, on the 17th ultimo, the Wife of Quarter Master WILLIAM DOYLE, of the Horse Brigade, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 14th ultimo, Mrs. BOXLEY, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 16th ultimo, the Lady of G. E. RUSSELL, Esq. Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 17th ultimo, the Lady of RICHARD FRASER LEWIS, Esq. of a Daughter.

At Coiratullam, Tinnevelly, on the 5th ultimo, the Lady of J. HAIG, Esq. of a Son.

Deaths.

At Dum-Dum, on the 6th instant, at the House of Major POLLOCK, Ensign GEORGE MUNRO FORBES, aged 17. Much and deservedly regretted by all who knew him.

At Bandell, on the 6th instant, Mrs. ELIZABETH NANCY LOBO, aged 22 years, 6 months and 18 days. She has left a desolate Husband and Children to lament her loss.

At Agra, on the 24th ultimo, deeply and deservedly regretted, Ensign WILLIAM JACKSON, of the 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, second Son of Captain JAMES JACKSON.